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RIBBONS AND MEDALS

by

Lieut.-Com. H.T. Dorling



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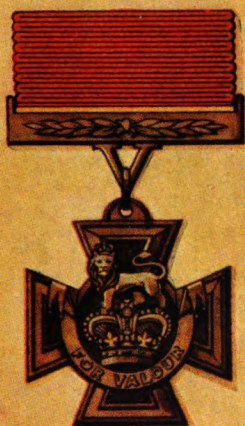
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RIBBONS • AND • MEDALS

Naval · Military · & Civil

by
Lieut. Commander
TAPRELL DORLING, R.N.



GEORGE PHILIP & SON, Ltd, 32 FLEET STREET, E.C.
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RIBBONS AND MEDALS

BY

LIEUT.-COM. H. TAPRELL DORLING, R.N.

AUTHOR OF "ALL ABOUT SHIPS," "THE BOY CASTAWAYS"
"THE SECRET SUBMARINE," ETC.



LONDON

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PREFACE.

THIS small volume, started early in 1915, does not pretend to give a full, authoritative, or complete account of all the Orders, Decorations, and Medals which have ever been bestowed upon British subjects. Neither is it intended for the expert collector. It aims principally at providing a means whereby the ordinary person may recognise the ribbon of any Order or Medal he sees on the breast of a British soldier or sailor, and for this purpose actual pieces of the different ribbons have been reproduced.

To keep the book within reasonable limits, foreign Orders and Decorations, save in a few exceptional cases, have been excluded.

My thanks are due to Mr. D. Hastings Irwin, for permission to make use of information in his valuable book "War Medals and Decorations," and to Mr. A. H. Baldwin, of Duncannon Street, London, W.C., who has assisted me to collect the necessary ribbons for reproduction, and has given me many valuable hints. Also to Mr. E. Emanuel, of Portsmouth, for his help, and to the Secretaries of the Royal Humane Society, the Royal National Life-boat Institution, and the Society for Protection of Life from Fire, for details of the medals awarded by these bodies.

I should be grateful if any suggestions or mistakes could be notified to me c/o the Publishers.

TAPRELL DORLING,

1207799

Lieutenant-Commander,
Royal Navy.

MAY 11 '48

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**ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE
RIBBONS
NAVAL, MILITARY AND CIVIL**

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE RIBBONS NAVAL, MILITARY AND CIVIL

NOTE.—The Number of each Ribbon corresponds with the Number in the Descriptive Letterpress, pages 13-75.



1. Victoria Cross, Navy.



2. Victoria Cross, Army.



3. Order of the Bath.



4. Order of Merit.



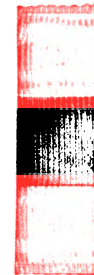
5. Order of the Star of India.



6. Order of St. Michael and St. George.

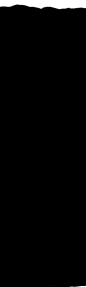


7. Order of the Indian Empire.





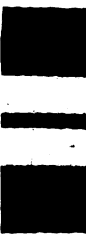
11 Indian Order of Merit.



12. Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.



13. Distinguished Service Cross, Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.



14. Distinguished Service Medal.



15. Military Cross.



16. Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.



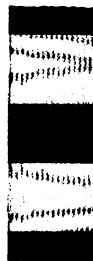
17. Indian Distinguished Service Medal.



18. Royal Red Cross.



19. Albert Medal.
1st Class. Sea.



20. Albert Medal.
2nd Class. Sea.



21. Albert Medal.
1st Class Land.



22. Albert Medal.
2nd Class. Land.



23. Stanhope Gold Medal.



24. Royal Humane Society's Medal.



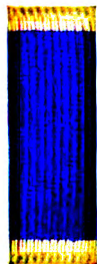
25. Board of Trade Medal.



26. Medal of the Roy. Nat. Lifeboat Institution.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE RIBBONS NAVAL, MILITARY AND CIVIL

NOTE.—The Number of each Ribbon corresponds with the Number in the Descriptive Letterpress, pages 13-75.



27 Edward Medal.



28 King's Police Medal



29. Medal of the Society
for the Protection of
Life from Fire.



30. Jubilee and Diamond
Jubilee Medals, 1887
and 1897.



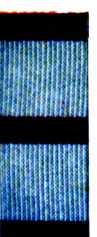
31 Police Medals, Jubilee
and Diamond Jubilee,
1887 and 1897.



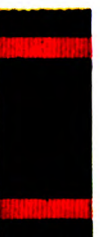
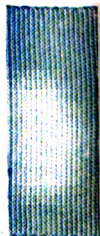
32. Coronation Medal, 1902.



33. Police Coronation
Medal, 1902



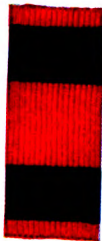
34. Durbar Medal, 1903.



39. Union of South Africa
Commemoration Medal.



43. St. John of Jerusalem.
South Africa, 1899-1902.

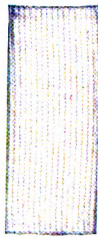


47. Transport Medal



51. Capture of Ghuznee,
July, 1839.

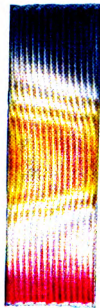
40. Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.



44. Arctic and Antarctic.



48. Naval General Service
Medal, 1793-1840.



52. Jellalabad, 1842.
1842-43 India Medals.
Kabul-Kandahar, 1880.

41. Badge of the Order of
the League of Mercy



45. Best Shot in the
British Army.



49. Military Gen. Service,
1793-1814. Waterloo,
1815. Burmah, 1824-26.



53. China, 1842.

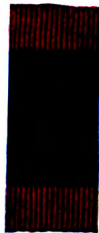
42. St. John of Jerusalem
Service Medal.



46. Naval Good Shooting
Medal.



50. India Medal, 1799-1826.



54. Sutlej Campaign
(Sikh War), 1845-46.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE RIBBONS NAVAL, MILITARY AND CIVIL

NOTE.—The Number of each Ribbon corresponds with the Number in the Descriptive Letterpress, pages 13-75.



55. New Zealand, 1855-66.



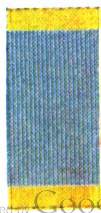
56. Punjab, 1848-49.



57. India General Service,
1854.



58. South Africa, 1834-35,
1846-47, 1850-53, 1877-79.



59. Crimea, 1854-56.



60. Baltic, 1854-55.



61. Indian Mutiny, 1857-58.



62. First Design for
China Ribbon.



63. China, 1857-60.



64. Canada General Service.



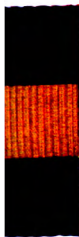
65. Abyssinia, 1867-68.



66. Ashantee, 1873-74.



67. Afghanistan, 1878-80.



68. Cape of Good Hope,
1880-97.



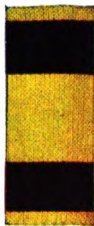
69. Egypt, 1882-89.



70. North-West Canada,
1885.



71. Matabeleland, 1893.
Rhodesia, 1896.
Mashonaland, 1897



72. Ashanti Star



73. India Medal, 1895.



74. Central Africa,
1891-98.



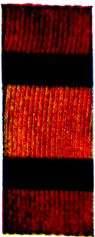
75. Soudan, 1896-97.



76. East and Central Africa,
1897-99.



77. Royal Niger Company,
1886-97.



78. South Africa, Queen
Victoria's, 1899-1902.



79. South Africa, King
Edward's, 1901-02



80. China, 1900.



81. Ashanti, 1901.



82. Africa General Service,
1902.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE RIBBONS NAVAL, MILITARY AND CIVIL

NOTE.—The Number of each Ribbon corresponds with the Number in the Descriptive Letterpress, pages 13-75.



83. Zulu Rising, Natal,
1906.



84. Tibet, 1903-04.



85. India General Service,
1908.



86. Naval General Service,
1915.



87. Long Service and
Good Conduct—Navy



88. Long Service and
Good Conduct—Army.



89. Meritorious Service,
Royal Marines



90. Reserve Officers'
Decorations, etc.



91. Territorial Decoration,
Territorial Efficiency
Medal.



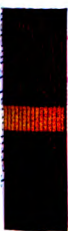
92. Imperial Yeomanry
Long Service and Good
Conduct



93. Militia Long Service
and Good Conduct



94. Special Reserve



95. Cape of Good Hope.
Long Service and Good
Conduct



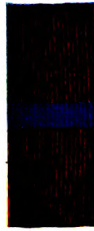
96. Tasmania. Long
Service and Good Conduct.



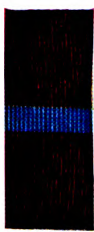
97. West African Frontier Force.
Long Service and Good
Conduct.



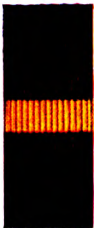
98. Australian Commonwealth.
Long Service and Good
Conduct.



99. New South Wales.
Long Service and Good
Conduct.



100. Queensland. Long
Service and Good Conduct.



101. Natal. Long Service
and Good Conduct



102. Permanent Overseas Forces.
Long Service and Good
Conduct.



103. West Africa Troops
Distinguished Conduct
Medal.



104. Australian Common-
wealth—Meritorious
Service.



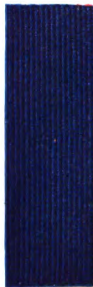
105. Turkish Medal for
Crimea.



106. Sardinian Medal for
Crimea.



107. Medal for Chitral.
Maharajah of Jummoo
and Kashmir



108. Bronze Star, 1882-90.



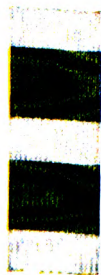
109. Khedive's Sudan
Medal, 1896-1905.



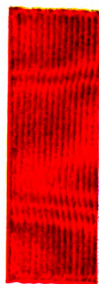
110. Sudan Medal,
1910-12.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE RIBBONS NAVAL, MILITARY AND CIVIL

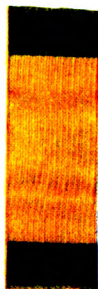
NOTE.—The Number of each Ribbon corresponds with the Number in the Descriptive Letterpress, pages 13-75.



111. Messina Medal
(Italy).



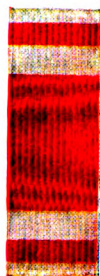
112. Legion of Honour
(France)



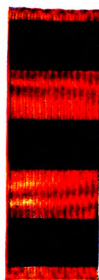
113. Medaille Militaire
(France).



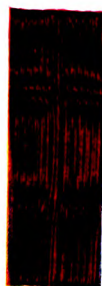
114. Croix de Guerre
(France).



115. Order of St. Stanislas
(Russia).



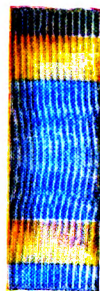
116. Order of St. George
(Russia).



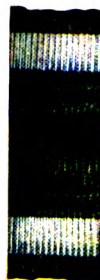
117. Order of Leopold
(Belgium)



118. Order of the Rising Sun
(Japan).



119. Order of the Sacred
Treasure (Japan).



120. Order of the Golden
Bells (Japan).



121. Iron Cross (Prussia),
Military.



122. Iron Cross (Prussia),
Civil.



123. Order of the Medjidie
(Turkey).



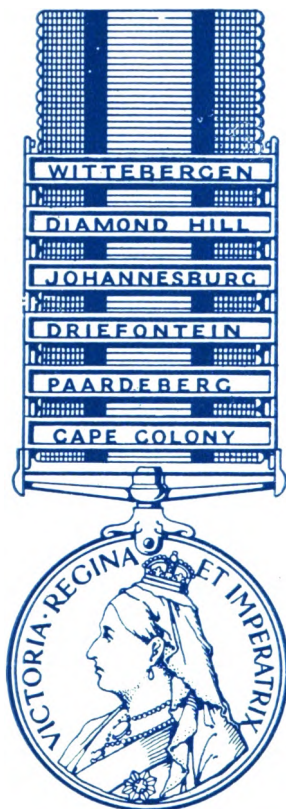
124. Order of the Osmanieh
(Turkey).



125. Medaille de Sauvetage
(France).

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MEDAL (1899-1902)

With Six Bars. (See No. 78).



This illustration shows all the parts of a Military Medal, viz., the Ribbon, the Clasp by which the Medal itself is suspended, and the Bars bearing the names of the Campaigns or Battles for which they were conferred.

RIBBONS AND MEDALS

INTRODUCTION

THERE is generally a certain amount of mystification attached to the strips of coloured ribbon worn on the breasts of their undress uniforms by the officers and men of His Majesty's fighting forces and the police. People usually associate the pieces of coloured silk with Orders, Decorations, and Medals, but comparatively few of them can distinguish between the different varieties by a mere glance at the ribbons.

Most of them have their distinctive colourings, and though it is true that many decorations may be won in times of peace, a tolerably complete summary of a man's fighting career may often be obtained by noting the coloured strips of silk on his coat or tunic.

A certain amount of difficulty necessarily exists where there are several ribbons of the same, or much the same, colour. For instance, the Victoria Cross (Army), the Order of the Bath, the French Legion of Honour, and the Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, among others, all have plain red or crimson ribbons of varying shades. The Victoria Cross (Navy), the Khedive's Bronze Star, 1882-91, the Meritorious Service Medal for the Royal Marines, the Royal Humane Society's Medal for saving life, and the Medals given to the police for the Jubilees of 1887 and 1897, too, are all suspended from ribbons of a plain blue of varying shades.

When the actual decorations themselves are being worn their identification is more or less easy, but with the ribbons alone their purport, if they are of the same, or much the same, colour, can only be deduced from their relative positions on a man's breast.

It is laid down that British subjects shall wear the ribbons of their Orders, Decorations, and Medals in a certain sequence on their left breasts, the position of priority being in the centre of the chest. Medals awarded by Societies for saving life, moreover, are worn on the right breast.

The sequence laid down is as follows:—

1. The Victoria Cross.
2. British Orders.
3. British Medals.
4. Foreign Orders in order of date.
5. Foreign Medals in order of date.

Thus, if it so happened that a British Army officer was the possessor of the Victoria Cross, the Companionship of the Bath, some British war medals, and the Legion of Honour, he would have no less than three crimson, or very nearly crimson, ribbons on his left breast. If you were facing him the dark crimson ribbon of the V.C. would be on the left, *i.e.* towards the centre. Next to it would come the lighter crimson ribbon of the C.B. ; then the ribbons of the British war medals ; and lastly, the crimson watered ribbon of the Legion of Honour.

Again, to take dark blue ribbons. A strip of silk of this colour worn on the right breast means the silver or bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society, while one of a similar colour on the left breast may be either the Naval Victoria Cross, the Royal Marine Meritorious Service Medal, the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, Queen Victoria's Police Jubilee Medal for 1887 or 1897, or the Khedive's Bronze Star for Egypt, 1889 to 1891.

The V.C., as usual, would be worn first, while the Khedive's Star, being a foreign decoration, would be worn on the outside of any British medals the wearer possessed, added to which the Bronze Star is very rarely seen except in conjunction with the British medal for the Egyptian campaigns, with its blue and white striped ribbon.

But even so it is still very easy for the ribbons of the Army and Navy V.Cs. to be mistaken for those of decorations of lesser importance.

The ribbons of the Orders of the Garter, Thistle, and St. Patrick are not worn in undress uniform, while the Order of Merit, with its bi-coloured crimson and blue ribbon and its red enamelled cross, is worn round the neck on all occasions.

The British Orders take precedence as follows :—

1. The Most Noble Order of the Garter.
2. The Most Noble and Most Ancient Order of the Thistle.
3. The Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick.
4. The Most Honourable Order of the Bath.
5. The Order of Merit.
6. The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
7. The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.
8. The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.
9. The Royal Victorian Order : 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes.
10. The Distinguished Service Order.
11. The Imperial Service Order.
12. The Royal Victorian Order, 5th class.
13. The Order of British India (for natives of India).
14. The Indian Order of Merit.
15. The Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

If, however, an officer possesses the higher grade of a junior Order and the lower grade of a senior Order, the higher grade ribbon comes first, *i.e.* the ribbon of a K.C.I.E. would come before that of a C.B., and that of a G.C.M.G. before that of a K.C.B., etc.

In undress uniform Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders, and Commanders of the various Orders wear the ribbons of Companions. In other words, a G.C.B. wears the ribbon of a C.B. ; a K.C.S.I. the ribbon of a C.S.I. ; a K.C.M.G. the ribbon of a C.M.G. ; and a G.C.V.O. the ribbon of an M.V.O. The different grades of the various British Orders are dealt with in the earlier pages of this book.

Generally speaking, anything which is not an Order or a medal is

usually held to be a "Decoration." The Victoria Cross, Distinguished Service Cross, Military Cross, Volunteer and Territorial Officer's Decorations, and the Royal Naval Reserve and R.N. Volunteer Reserve Officer's Decorations are cases in point.

Medals fall naturally into four distinct groups :

1. Commemoration medals.
2. Medals for gallantry in action, or for saving life in peace.
3. Medals for war service.
4. Medals for long service and good conduct.

In the first group come the Jubilee, Coronation, and Delhi Durbar medals, and these are worn immediately after Orders. The only exception to this is the Union of South Africa Commemoration Medal, which is worn after long service and good conduct medals.

Among the medals for gallantry in action are the Distinguished Conduct Medal for the Army ; its counterpart, the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal for the Navy ; and the newly instituted Naval Distinguished Service Medal. These, all given for war service, are worn immediately before war medals. The Albert Medals, the Board of Trade Medal for saving life at sea, and the Edward Medal, all of which may be awarded for gallantry in saving life at any time, are worn after war medals.

Long service and good conduct medals, which are given to the men of the Navy, Army, Territorial, Yeomanry, and Colonial forces ; and the Naval Good Shooting medals, take precedence after the Albert Medal, Board of Trade Medal, etc.

Medals for war service were not issued generally to all the officers and men engaged until well into the nineteenth century, the only exception in Great Britain being the medal for the Battle of Dunbar, 1650, which was awarded by the vote of the House of Commons to all officers and men of the Parliamentary forces who had been present at the battle.

Throughout the Peninsula War (1808-14) medals were only conferred upon senior officers, and it was not until 1849, by which time many of the veterans had died natural deaths, that the Military General Service medal, with bars for the Peninsula actions, were issued to the surviving junior officers and men for their share in the various engagements. It seems strange to think that participants in battles like Maida, July 4th, 1806, or Albuera, May 11th, 1811, went unrewarded for forty-two and thirty-seven years respectively.

The only exception to this was the Battle of Waterloo, 1815, for a medal was issued in 1817 to all officers and men who had taken part in it.

The Navy suffered in much the same way, for though, for Lord Howe's victory over the French off Ushant, on June 1st, 1794—"the Glorious First of June"—the admirals and captains engaged were rewarded with gold medals, a custom which obtained in all subsequent naval actions except Copenhagen, the junior officers and men received no such distinction till 1849, when the Naval General Service Medal, with, among many others, a bar for "June 1st, 1794," was issued.

After the Battle of the Nile—August 1st, 1798—Lord Nelson's Prize Agent, a Mr. Davison, issued a medal at his own expense to every officer and man engaged. It was given in gold to admirals and captains, in silver to lieutenants and warrant officers, in bronze-gilt to petty officers, and in bronze to the seamen and marines. They were

bestowed privately, but were worn and highly prized by their recipients, while the gift cost the donor the best part of £2000.

For the Battle of Trafalgar, too, a Mr. Boulton of Birmingham requested and received the necessary permission to strike and present a medal to every British officer and man engaged on October 21st, 1805. They were given in gold to admirals, in silver to captains and lieutenants, and in pewter to junior officers and men. Mr. Davison, also, gave a special Trafalgar medal in pewter to the officers and ship's company of Lord Nelson's flagship H.M.S. *Victory*.

According to modern ideas it is surprising to think that it was left for private individuals to reward officers and men who had taken a gallant part in such great and far-reaching victories as the Battles of the Nile and Trafalgar, but no official medal with bars for these battles was issued until 1849, just fifty-one and forty-four years after they had been fought!

It was in the 'forties of the nineteenth century that it became customary to grant a medal to all officers and men who had taken part in a campaign. At first the rather awkward expedient was adopted of inscribing the name of each important battle on the medal itself, and, as a case in point, we may mention the Candahar, Ghuznee, and Cabul medals of 1842, all given for the same war in Afghanistan. They were worded on the REVERSE, or back, "Candahar 1842," "Ghuznee. Cabul 1842," "Candahar. Ghuznee. Cabul. 1842," or "Cabul 1842," and, as a consequence, a casual inspection of a recipient's medal, worn OVERSE to the front, would not reveal whether, for instance, he was the possessor of the Cabul medal, or the one for Candahar, Ghuznee, and Cabul, to earn which he must have seen far more fighting. The system, therefore, was far from satisfactory.

The medals for the Sutlej campaign, 1845-6, all bore the name of a battle on the reverse, and an officer or man who fought in any one engagement received the appropriate medal. For each subsequent battle he received a bar, a silver bar-shaped attachment worn on the ribbon, and inscribed with the name of the engagement.

For the Punjab campaign, 1848-9, however, the medal without a bar was given to all men who served in the Punjab province, *i.e.* those who were within the sphere of operations, between certain dates. Those who had taken part in the three principal battles, "Chilianwala," "Mooltan," and "Goojerat," received, in addition to the medal, bars so worded.

This is the system which now obtains, except that in some more modern medals the bars bear dates to cover the periods during which the recipients were on active service, instead of the names of battles or places. See the South African medal for 1877 to 1879.

Dated bars, "South Africa 1901," and "South Africa 1902," were issued with Queen Victoria's and King Edward's medals for that campaign to those who qualified for them, while others inscribed "Natal," "Cape Colony," "Orange Free State," or "Transvaal," were given with the Queen's medal to those officers and men who had served in the territories named within certain dates, but who had not received a bar for a specific engagement fought in that territory. The bars mentioned, therefore, could be earned without actual fighting.

What are known as "General Service Medals" were first instituted to obviate the multiplication of medals. In other words, the same

medal was given for all small wars or expeditions in a certain country or continent, while bars attached to the ribbon denoted the particular service for which the medal was awarded. When we come to count the number of different medals issued for wars in India between about 1839 and 1854, it will be seen that some such expedient was very necessary. Good examples of General Service medals are the "India Medal 1854," the award of which, with many different bars, continued up till 1895; the East and West Africa Medal, 1887 to 1900; the Africa General Service Medal of 1902; and the recently instituted Naval General Service Medal.

Actual medals themselves are only worn in full dress, and though the men of the navy and army may frequently be seen with their medals and decorations displayed, the officers of either service are seldom seen wearing them in uniform, for full dress, in the navy particularly, is not often worn.

Miniature medals, small reproductions provided by the wearers themselves, are allowed to be worn by officers in uniform, evening dress, and, on special occasions, in plain clothes evening dress. It is not known when the use of these miniatures was authorised by regulation, though photographs of officers taken soon after the Crimean War show them being worn. The earliest miniature medals of all, however, date from about 1817, when officers who had received the Waterloo Medal had small replicas made for their wives to wear.

The custom of wearing ribbons alone in undress seems to have become usual during the late 'fifties.

There is a widespread belief that medals won by fathers may be worn by sons; but there is nothing to support such an idea. It is true, of course, that medals of deceased officers and men, including the Victoria Cross, are usually given to their nearest relatives, but this does not imply that they are to be worn.

It is a punishable offence for soldiers and sailors on the active list to sell or otherwise dispose of their medals and decorations, but men who lose them accidentally are usually allowed to purchase duplicates.

British subjects are not allowed to accept and wear foreign Orders and medals without first obtaining His Majesty's sanction, but no permission is necessary to accept a foreign medal if such medal is not to be worn. Permission to accept and wear foreign decorations is only granted, as a rule, in cases where they have been earned during war, or for saving life.

In various books and official documents on the subject the engagement bars worn on the ribbons of medals are variously referred to as "bars" or "clasps." Throughout this small volume the term "bar" is used to describe the silver inscribed bar worn on the ribbon; and "clasp" the means by which the medal is suspended from its ribbon.

The "obverse" of a medal, too, is the front, or side worn uppermost; and the "reverse," the back.

The illustrations accompanying the letterpress throughout this book are not all drawn to the same scale. The stars of Orders are shown smaller than the medals, though the originals are considerably larger. The size of the medals has been increased to show details of design. In actuality, the greater number of British medals are the same size as a five-shilling piece.

* **THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER.**—This Order, established by King Edward III., in 1348, is the premier Order of Great Britain, and is one of the most ancient in Europe. It comprises twenty-six Knights only, included in which number are the Sovereign, H.M. the Queen, and the Prince of Wales. Extra Knights may be admitted by special statutes.

The insignia of the Order comprises:—

A Garter of dark blue velvet and gold, bearing the motto "Honi Soit qui mal y pense" in golden letters. It is worn by H.M. the Queen on the left arm above the elbow, and by Knights on the left leg below the knee.

A Mantle of blue velvet lined with taffeta, with the star of the Order embroidered on the left breast.

A Hood of crimson velvet.

A Surcoat of crimson velvet, lined with white taffeta.

A Hat of black velvet lined with white taffeta, and fastened thereto by a band of diamonds, a plume of white ostrich and black heron's feathers.

A Collar of gold, composed of alternate buckled garters, each encircling a red enamelled rose, and knots of cords enamelled white.

The George, an enamelled figure of St. George fighting the dragon, suspended from the Collar.

The Lesser George, or Badge, similar to "the George," but encircled by an oval garter bearing the motto, and worn on the right hip from a broad, dark blue ribbon passing over the left shoulder.



The Star, a silver, eight-pointed star, bearing in its centre the red cross of St. George on a white ground, surrounded by the garter and motto, and worn on the left breast.

The Garter, Mantle, Hood, Surcoat, Hat, Collar, and George are only worn on special occasions, or when commanded by the Sovereign. In ordinary full dress a Knight of the Garter wears the Lesser George and Star only. The ribbon of the Order is not worn in undress uniform. At death the insignia of the

Order are returned by the Knight's nearest male relative. The Star of the Order of the Garter is used as a regimental badge by the Coldstream Guards.

* NOTE ON BRITISH ORDERS.

What we may call the "full dress insignia" of the highest classes of the various British Orders of Knighthood, *i.e.* Collars, Mantles, Hoods, Surcoat, Hats, etc., are only worn on special occasions, or when commanded by the Sovereign.

In full dress uniform on ordinary occasions Knights of the Garter, Thistle, and St. Patrick; Knights Grand Cross of the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, and the Royal Victorian Order; or Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire, wear the stars of their respective Orders on the left breast, and the badge on one hip from a broad ribbon passing over the opposite shoulder.

Knights of the Garter and Thistle wear their ribbon over the left shoulder, with the badge on the right hip; while Knights of St. Patrick,

THE MOST NOBLE AND MOST ANCIENT ORDER OF THE THISTLE.—This Order, supposed to have been created in 787 A.D., was revived in 1687 by King James II., and was re-established by Queen Anne, December 31st, 1703. It now consists of the Sovereign and sixteen Knights.

The insignia of the Order comprises:—

A Star, consisting of a silver star in the shape of a St. Andrew's Cross, with other rays issuing between the points of the cross, and in the centre, on a gold background, a thistle enamelled in proper colours surrounded by a green circle bearing the motto, "Nemo Me impune Lacessit" in gold letters, worn on the left breast.

A Collar of gold of alternate thistles and sprigs of rue enamelled in proper colours.

A Mantle of green velvet bound with taffeta, and tied with cords and tassels of green and gold, and having on its left side a figure of St. Andrew bearing his Cross, surrounded by a circlet of gold bearing the motto of the Order.

The Badge or Jewel, a golden image of St. Andrew in green gown and purple surcoat, bearing before him the Cross, enamelled white, the whole surrounded by rays of gold. This is worn pendant from the Collar, or on the right hip from a dark green ribbon passing over the left shoulder.

In ordinary full dress the Star, Badge, and ribbon alone are worn, the Collar and Mantle being used on special occasions, or when ordered by the Sovereign. The ribbon of the Order is not worn in undress uniform. At death the insignia of the Order are returned. Among other regiments, the Scots Guards, Royal Scots, Royal Scots Fusiliers, and Black Watch, incorporate portions of the insignia of the Order of the Thistle on their colours, badges, or appointments.

THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.—This Order was instituted by King George III. in 1783, and now consists of the Sovereign, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and twenty-two Knights; also certain Extra and Honorary Knights.

The insignia of the Order comprises:—

A Star: A silver, eight-pointed star, having in its centre, on a white field, the Cross of St. Patrick in red enamel charged with a green trefoil, bearing a crown on each leaf,



and Knights Grand Cross or Grand Commanders of other Orders vice versa.

The Collar and Ribbon of an Order are never worn together.

In undress uniform, when ribbons alone are being worn, members of the superior grades of Orders wear the ribbons of Companions, *i.e.*, for instance, in undress a G.C.S.I. would wear the $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch ribbon of a C.S.I. sewn on his coat.

The ribbons of the Garter, Thistle, and St. Patrick are not worn in undress.

surrounded by a sky-blue enamel circle inscribed with the motto, "Quis Separabit," and the date "MDCCLXXXIII."

A Mantle of sky-blue satin made in Ireland, lined with white silk, and on the right shoulder a hood of the same. The Mantle is fastened by a silk cord of blue and gold, and it has the star of the Order embroidered on the right side.

The Collar, of gold, composed of five roses and six harps alternately, each tied together with a knot of gold. The roses are enamelled alternately, white leaves within red, and red within white. In the centre of the Collar is a golden harp surmounted by an Imperial Crown, and from this hangs *the Badge*, similar to the central device of the star, but oval in shape, and surrounded by a wreath of trefoil.

In ordinary full dress the Star and Badge alone are worn, the latter being suspended on the left hip from a sky-blue ribbon two inches wide, passing over the right shoulder. At death the insignia of the Order are returned by the Knight's nearest male relative. The ribbon of the Order is not worn in undress uniform. The Star of the Order of St. Patrick is worn as a regimental badge by the Irish Guards.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT. FOR LADIES ONLY.—This Order was first instituted in 1862, and now comprises the Sovereign and 45 ladies. It is divided into four classes, the first and second of which are composed entirely of royal personages; foreign as well as British. The third class is composed of titled ladies, or "Honourables." The badge of the 1st and 2nd classes consists of an onyx cameo with the busts of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, surmounted by an Imperial crown, the 1st class badge being set in diamonds, and that of the 2nd class in pearls. The 3rd and 4th class badges are fashioned in the form of a monogram, "V & A" set with jewels. The ribbon from which the badges are suspended is worn on the left shoulder in the form of a bow, and is white moiré $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA. FOR LADIES ONLY.—This Order, instituted on January 1st, 1878, consists "of the Sovereign, and of such of the Princesses of His Majesty's Royal and Imperial House, the wives or other female relatives of Indian Princes, and other Indian ladies, and of the wives of other female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now hold, or may hereafter hold, the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras or Bombay, or of Principal Secretary of State for India, as the Sovereign may think fit to appoint." The badge consists of the Royal and Imperial monogram in diamonds, turquoises, and pearls. It is surrounded by an oval border of pearls, and is surmounted by a jewelled Imperial crown. It is worn on the left shoulder hung from a bow of light-blue watered ribbon, edged white.

* 1 (Navy), 2 (Army). **THE VICTORIA CROSS.**—The Victoria Cross, the most highly coveted decoration which it is possible for any

* Figures in heavy type refer to the coloured representations of ribbons.

sailor or soldier, officer or man, to obtain, was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1856 at, it is said, the suggestion of the Prince Consort. The decoration consists of a bronze Maltese cross one and a half inches across with raised edges. On the obverse, in the centre, is a lion passant gardant standing upon the Royal crown, while below the crown are the words, "For Valour," on a semicircular scroll. The reverse has raised edges like the obverse, while a record of the act for which the decoration is bestowed is engraved in a circle in the centre. The Cross is suspended by means of a plain link from a V, which is part and parcel of the clasp, ornamented with laurel leaves, through which the ribbon passes, and on the back of this clasp is engraved the name, rank, ship or regiment of the recipient. The ribbon, one and a half inches wide, is blue for the Royal Navy, and red for the Army. The V.C. was established during the Crimean War as a means of rewarding individual officers and men of the Navy and Army who might perform some signal act of valour or devotion to their country in the presence of the enemy, and clasps attached to the ribbon might be awarded for any subsequent acts of gallantry. If, also, the recipients were below the rank of commissioned officers, the Cross was to be accompanied by a pension of £10 a year, with an additional £5 per annum for each bar. In 1898, however, it was ordered that the £10 per annum might be increased to £50 in cases where the recipients were in very reduced circumstances. Any one who has received the V.C., but who is afterwards convicted of treason, cowardice, felony, or of any other infamous crime, may have his name erased from the list of recipients. In 1857 the European officers and men in the East India Company's Service were declared eligible for the decoration; while in 1858 it was ordained that cases of great bravery performed not in the presence of the enemy were admissible. The only case on record, however, where the V.C. was granted in the latter circumstances was in 1867, when it was bestowed on Private Timothy O'Hea, of the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, for his courageous behaviour in helping to extinguish a fire in an ammunition railway car during the Fenian Raid in Canada, 1866. In 1858 the award of the Cross was extended to civilians who had distinguished themselves during the Indian Mutiny, while in 1867 the officers and men of the Colonial Forces were also declared to be eligible. In 1881 the qualification for the decoration was again defined to be "conspicuous bravery or devotion to the country in the presence of the enemy," while officers and men of the auxiliary and reserve forces, Navy and Army, and Chaplains, were also declared eligible. The first distribution of the Victoria Cross was made on June 26th, 1856, when Queen Victoria personally decorated sixty-one recipients. Fourteen of these belonged to the Royal Navy, and forty-seven to the Army. In 1902 King Edward issued an order to the effect that Victoria Crosses earned by soldiers and sailors who had been killed should be delivered to the relatives. Previous to this date, when officers or men had been recommended for V.C.s, but had died before their bestowal, the recipients' names appeared in the official *Gazette*, but the decoration was never actually conferred. The order was made retrospective, so



I, 2.

that surviving relatives of men who had won the Cross so far back as in the Crimean War, or the Indian Mutiny, but had died whilst performing their gallant deeds, received the coveted token. During the present war many Victoria Crosses have been given posthumously. In 1912 King George V. extended the award of the Victoria Cross to native officers and men of the Indian Army, who up to that time had only been eligible for the Indian Order of Merit for gallant deeds in action. The Victoria Cross is the rarest of all British decorations, and takes precedence of all other Orders and medals. One of the very few instances of a bar being added to the V.C. occurred during the present war, when Captain Arthur Martin Leake, R.A.M.C., who had received the Cross during the Boer War, was awarded a bar for another act of bravery during the present campaign.

3. THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH.—

The Order of the Bath was founded in 1399, and was revived by King George I. in 1725. The Order is divided into a military division and a civil division, and there are three classes in each, viz. Knights Grand Cross (G.C.B.); Knights Commander (K.C.B.); and Companion (C.B.). The C.B. of the military division is only conferred upon officers of or above the rank of Commander in the Navy, or Major in the Army, who have been mentioned in despatches for services in war, and they may subsequently be advanced to the higher grades of the Order. The civil C.B. may be bestowed upon officers of both Services in times of peace, and upon civilians. The following are the insignia of the Order:—

The Collar of gold, composed of nine crowns and eight devices, each consisting of a rose, a thistle, and a shamrock, issuing from a sceptre, all enamelled in their proper colours. The crowns and devices are linked together with gold, white enamelled knots. From the Collar hangs



3. Military
Badge.

The Badge. *The Military Badge* consists of a gold Maltese cross of eight points, enamelled white. Each point is tipped with a small gold ball, and in each angle between the arms of the cross is a gold lion. In the centre of the cross is a device consisting of the rose, thistle, and shamrock, issuing from a sceptre, and three imperial crowns. This device is surrounded by a red enamel circle, on which is the motto of the Order, "Tria juncta in uno," in gold letters. The circle is again surrounded by two branches of laurel, enamelled green, and below is a blue enamel scroll with the words "Ich Dien" in gold letters.

The Civil Badge is of gold filigree work, and is oval in shape. It consists of a garter bearing the motto, and in the centre is the usual device of the rose, thistle, and shamrock issuing from a sceptre, and the three crowns.



3. Civil
Badge.

A Knight Grand Cross (G.C.B.) wears the Collar on special occasions only. On ordinary full dress occasions he wears the badge (military or civil, as the case may be) on the left hip, suspended from a broad crimson ribbon passing over the right shoulder.

He wears, in addition, a Star on the left breast.

Star of Military G.C.B.—A gold Maltese cross of the same pattern as the military Badge, mounted on a silver flaming star.

Star of Civil G.C.B.—A silver, eight-pointed star, with a central device of three crowns upon a silver ground, encircled by the motto on a red enamel riband.

A *Knight Commander* (K.C.B.) wears a smaller sized badge (military or civil, as the case may be) suspended round the neck from a crimson ribbon, and, in addition, a star on the left breast.

Star of Military K.C.B.—A similar star to that of a military G.C.B., but with the gold Maltese cross omitted, and the star itself in the shape of a silver cross patée.

Star of Civil K.C.B.—Similar to that of a Military K.C.B., but without a laurel wreath.

A *Companion of the Order* (C.B.) wears a smaller sized badge (military or civil, as the case may be) on the left breast, suspended from a crimson ribbon (No. 3).

The gold and enamel military badges were not instituted until 1815, before which date they were exactly the same as the present-day civil badges. The civil branch of the Order was established in 1847. The C.B. does not carry with it the honour of Knighthood, as does the K.C.B. or G.C.B.

In undress uniform a G.C.B. or a K.C.B. wears the ribbon of a C.B., and in mess dress the miniature badge of a C.B.



3. Star.
Military G.C.B.



3. Star.
Military K.C.B.

4. ORDER OF MERIT.—This Order was instituted in 1902, and is awarded very rarely to officers of both Services and to civilians for very distinguished and conspicuous services either in peace or in war. The badge consists of a gold cross, patée convexed, enamelled red, edged blue, with, in the centre of the obverse, the words "For Merit" on a blue ground. In the centre of the reverse is the Royal Cypher. The cross is surmounted by a Tudor crown, and is worn round the neck from a ribbon, half blue, half crimson, of two inches in width. Naval or military recipients of the Order have two silver crossed swords between the arms of the cross in their badge, but in the case of civilian recipients the swords are omitted. Those who have received the Order of Merit have the right to use the letters "O.M." after their names. The badge is not worn in miniature, neither is the ribbon sewn on the coat, for the regulations lay down that officers in uniform are to wear it round the neck on all occasions.



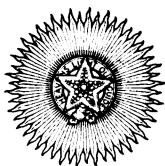
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5. THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.—This Order was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1861, and the dignity of Knight Grand Commander (G.C.S.I.) can be conferred upon Princes

or Chiefs of India, or upon British subjects, for important and loyal services rendered to the Indian Empire. The second and third classes



5. Badge.



5. Star.

of the Order (K.C.S.I. and C.S.I.) are bestowed for similar services of not less than thirty years' duration. The Order consists of the Sovereign; a Grand Master (the Viceroy of India); 36 Knights Grand Commanders (18 British and 18 Native); 85 Knights Commander (K.C.S.I.); and 170 Companions (C.S.I.). The Badge of the Order is an onyx cameo bearing the effigy of Queen Victoria, set in a perforated, ornamental oval containing the motto of the Order—"Heaven's Light our Guide"—in diamonds, surmounted by a star, also in diamonds.

The insignia of a G.C.S.I. consists of a gold Collar, formed of lotus flowers, palm branches, and united red and white roses, from which the Badge is suspended. A Star, consisting of golden rays issuing from a centre, having thereon a diamond star resting upon a circular riband of light blue enamel, bearing the motto in diamonds, and a Mantle of light blue satin with a representation of the star on the left side, and tied with a white silk cord with blue and silver tassels. The Collar and Mantle, however, are only worn on special occasions, and in ordinary full dress uniform a G.C.S.I. wears the Star on the left breast, and the Badge on the left hip from a broad light blue, white edged ribbon or sash passing over the right shoulder.

A K.C.S.I. wears the Badge round his neck from a ribbon two inches wide, and a Star—similar to that of a G.C.S.I., but in silver—on the left breast.

A C.S.I. wears the badge on his left breast from a ribbon one and a half inches wide.

N.B.—In undress uniform G.C.S.I.'s and K.C.S.I.'s wear the ribbons of a C.S.I.



6. Badge.

6. THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.—This Order was founded in 1818 by King George III., and is usually conferred upon British subjects as a reward for services abroad or in the Colonies. The Order is divided into three classes: Knights Grand Cross (G.C.M.G.); Knights Commander (K.C.M.G.); and Companions (C.M.G.). The insignia of the Order is as follows:—

The Collar of gold, formed alternately of lions of England, of Maltese crosses in white enamel, and of the cyphers S.M. and S.G., with, in the centre, two winged lions, each holding a book and seven arrows.

The Badge is a gold seven-pointed star with V-shaped extremities,

enamelled white and edged gold, surmounted by the Imperial Crown. In the centre, on one side is a representation in enamel of St. Michael encountering Satan, and, on the other, St. George on horseback fighting the dragon. This device is surrounded by a circle of blue enamel, bearing the motto, "*Auspicium Melioris Ævi*," in gold.

The Mantle is of Saxon blue, lined with scarlet silk, tied with cords of blue and scarlet silk and gold, and having on the left side the star of the Order.

The Chapeau, or Hat, is of blue satin, lined with scarlet, and surmounted by black and white ostrich feathers.

Knights Grand Cross (G.C.M.G.) are entitled to wear the Collar, Mantle, and Chapeau on special occasions, or when commanded by the Sovereign; but in ordinary full dress wear the Badge on the left hip from a broad ribbon, Saxon blue, with a central scarlet stripe, passing over the right shoulder. They wear, in addition, a Star on the left breast. This is a silver star of seven rays, with a gold ray between each, and over all the Cross of St. George in red enamel. In the centre is a representation of St. Michael encountering Satan within a blue circular riband bearing the motto; "*Auspicium Melioris Ævi*."

Knights Commanders wear the Badge suspended round the neck from a narrower ribbon of the same colours, and, on the left breast, a silver eight-pointed star charged with the red St. George's Cross, and with the same central device as the G.C.M.G. star.

Companions wear the Badge on the left breast from a ribbon (No. 6) one and a half inches wide. In undress uniform Knights Grand Cross and Knights Commanders wear the ribbon of Companions of the Order.

7. THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—This Order was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1878, and is divided into three classes: Knights Grand Commander (G.C.I.E.); Knights Commander (K.C.I.E.); and Companions (C.I.E.). The insignia of the Order are:—

The Collar of gold, formed of elephants, lotus flowers, peacocks in their pride, Indian roses, and in the centre the Imperial Crown, the whole linked together with chains.

The Badge, consisting of a gold, five-petalled rose, enamelled crimson, and with a green barb between each petal. In the centre an effigy of Queen Victoria on a gold ground, surrounded by a purple riband, edged and lettered gold, bearing the motto "*Imperatricis Auspiciis*."

The Mantle of Imperial purple satin, lined with white silk and fastened with a white silk cord with gold tassels, and having on the left side a representation of the Star of the Order.



6. G.C.M.G. Star.



7. Badge.



7. Star.

Knights Grand Commanders are entitled to wear the Mantle, and the Badge, suspended from the Collar, on special occasions, or when ordered by His Majesty. On ordinary full dress occasions they wear the Badge on the left hip, suspended from a broad ribbon of Imperial purple, passing over the left shoulder, and, on the left breast, a Star. This Star is composed of fine rays of silver, having a smaller ray of gold between each, the whole alternately plain and scaled. In the centre, within a purple circle bearing the motto and surmounted by the Imperial Crown in gold, is the effigy of H.M. Queen Victoria on a gold ground.

Knights Commanders wear a smaller sized badge, suspended round the neck from a purple ribbon two inches in width, and on the left breast a star similar to that of *Knights Grand Commanders*, but with the rays fashioned entirely in silver.

Companions wear a still smaller sized badge on the left breast, suspended from a purple ribbon one and a half inches in width. In undress uniform *Knights Grand Commanders* and *Knights Commanders* wear the ribbons of *Companions*.

The Order of the Indian Empire, as its name implies, is only awarded for services in India.

8. THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER.—The Royal Victorian Order was established by Queen Victoria in April, 1896. There is no



8. Badge.



8. G.C.V.O.
Star.

limit to the number of members, and the Order, which is conferred for extraordinary, important, or personal services to the Sovereign or to the Royal Family, can be bestowed upon foreigners as well as upon British subjects. The Order is divided into five classes: *Knights Grand Cross* (G.C.V.O.); *Knights Commanders* (K.C.V.O.); *Commanders* (C.V.O.); and *Members of the 4th and 5th Classes of the Order* (M.V.O.). The Badge consists of a white enamelled Maltese cross of eight points, in the centre of which is an oval of crimson enamel with the cypher "V.R.I." in gold letters. Encircling this is a blue enamel riband with the name "Victoria" in gold letters, and above is the Imperial Crown enamelled in proper colours.

Knights Grand Cross wear the badge on the left hip from a broad ribbon similar to No. 8 hung over the right shoulder, and, on the left breast, a silver chipped star of eight points, with the white enamel badge in the centre.

Knights Commanders have the badge suspended round the neck, and, on the left breast, a silver chipped star in the shape of a Maltese cross with, in its centre, the badge in frosted silver.

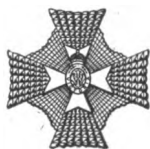
Commanders wear the badge suspended round the neck.

Members of the 4th Class of the Order wear the white enamelled badge on the left breast in line with their other orders and medals, while those of the *5th Class* have a similar badge in frosted silver instead of in white enamel. The Royal Victorian Medal, in gold, silver, or bronze, may be awarded to those below the rank of officers who perform personal services to the Sovereign or to members of the Royal Family. The medal bears on the obverse the bust of the reigning Sovereign, with the usual legend, and on the reverse, on an oval lozenge surmounted by

scrolls, the Imperial and Royal cypher. Below are the words "Royal Victorian Medal." The medal has the same ribbon as the 4th and 5th Classes of the Order, and, in the case of those bearing the heads of Queen Victoria and King Edward, is surmounted by an Imperial Crown, at the top of which is a ring through which the ribbon passes. The Victorian medals bearing the effigy of King George are without the Imperial Crown, and the ribbon passes through a ring in the top of the medal.

A few years ago a Collar was instituted for this Order. It is of gold, with no enamel or colour. The Collar is issued to every Knight Grand Cross, but he is required to deliver it up if he subsequently receives the Grand Cross of a higher Order.

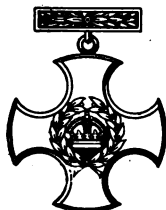
The Royal Victorian Chain is a separate decoration, much smaller than the Collar, and is given to very few individual Knights Grand Cross. It is always worn in full dress, while the Collar can only be worn on "Collar Days."



8. K.C.V.O.
Star.

9. THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

1886.—The Distinguished Service Order was established in 1886 to reward the distinguished services of officers in the Naval and Military Services of the Empire who have been specially recommended in despatches for meritorious or distinguished service in the field, or before the enemy. Foreign officers who have been associated in naval or military operations with the British forces are also eligible for honorary membership. The badge, worn on the left breast, consists of a gold cross patée, enamelled white, edged gold, having on one side in the centre, within a wreath of laurel enamelled green, the Imperial Crown in gold upon a red enamelled ground, and on the reverse, within a similar wreath, and on a similar red ground, the Imperial and Royal cypher. The badge hangs from the ribbon by a gold clasp ornamented with laurel, while another similar clasp is worn at the top of the ribbon. The D.S.O. ranks immediately after the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order, and for officers to be eligible for it they must have been "mentioned in despatches." The number of members of the Order is unlimited.



9.



9.

10. IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER. IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL.—This Order and Medal were instituted by King Edward in August, 1902, as a means of rewarding meritorious services on the part of members of the administrative or clerical branches of the Civil Service. The number of Companions is not supposed to exceed 425, of whom 250 shall belong to the Home Civil Service. Twenty-five years' meritorious service is the usual qualification for companionship, or sixteen years in unhealthy districts. There is only one class of the Order, and companionship does not carry with it the honour of Knighthood. Companions, however, are entitled to use the letters "I.S.O." after their names. The badge consists of a gold eight-pointed

star. It has the Royal cypher on the obverse, and "For faithful service" on the reverse, both in dark blue enamel. Members of the Civil Service who are not eligible to become Companions may receive the Imperial Service Medal on retiring. The periods of qualification are the same as for companionship. The medal consists of a bronze eight-pointed star with a silver centre. In the centre of the obverse is a crown and the Royal cypher, surrounded by the inscription "For faithful service." Both the cypher and inscription are in blue enamel. The reverse of the medal is plain. Both the Order and Medal have rings for suspension, and are worn on the left breast. Since 1908 women are eligible for these decorations, but in their case the central device is surrounded by a silver laurel wreath instead of a star, and is attached to a bow of the ribbon worn on the left shoulder.



10.

11. INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.—This Order was instituted in 1837 for the purpose of rewarding any conspicuous act of individual gallantry in battle on the part of native officers, non-commissioned officers, or soldiers of the Indian Army. It is quite distinct from the British Order of Merit established by King Edward in 1902. There are three classes of the Order:—



11.

The **FIRST CLASS BADGE** is an eight-pointed gold star one and a half inches in diameter. In the centre, on a circular ground of dark blue enamel, are two crossed swords in gold within a circle, surrounded by the words "Reward of Valour" in gold. Outside this is a gold laurel wreath. The badge hangs by means of a ring from a gold clasp through which the ribbon passes.

The **SECOND CLASS BADGE** is a similar star in silver, with the laurel wreath and central device in gold, while it hangs from its ribbon by means of a silver ring and clasp.

The **THIRD CLASS BADGE** is similar to that of the 2nd Class, but is worked entirely in silver.

Admission to the 3rd Class of the Indian Order of Merit is obtained by any conspicuous act of gallantry in the field on the part of a native officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier of the Indian Army, without distinction in rank. Admission to the 2nd Class of the Order can only be obtained by members of the 3rd Class for similar services; and only members of the 2nd Class are eligible for the 1st Class in the same circumstances. Members of the 3rd Class receive an increase equal to one-third of their pay, in addition to their pay or pension. Those of the 2nd Class receive an increase equal to two-thirds of their pay; and those of the 1st Class double pay, or full pay, in addition to their ordinary pay or pension.

1st Class, same as No. 3, but 2 ins. wide.

2nd Class, same as No. 3.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.—This Order was created in 1837, to be conferred on native officers of the Indian Army of the ranks of Subadar and Jemadar, for long and faithful service. There are two classes of the Order. The 1st consists of 100 Subadars who receive a special allowance of 2 rupees a day in addition to their pay, and the 2nd of 100 native commissioned officers who receive an allowance of 1 rupee a day. Members of the 1st Class, also, receive the title of "Sirdar Bahadoor," and those of the 2nd Class that of "Bahadoor."



Badge, 1st Class.

THE BADGE OF THE FIRST CLASS OF THE ORDER consists of a gold star of eight points, radiated, having at its top the crown of England. In the centre, on a light blue circular field, is a gold lion, and outside this, on a band of dark blue enamel, are the words "Order of British India" in gold letters. The whole of the central device is encircled by a gold laurel wreath, and the badge hangs from its ribbon by means of a gold ring and loop.

THE BADGE OF THE SECOND CLASS is somewhat smaller, and consists of a radiated star of much the same pattern. It has no crown, while the lion in the centre appears on a dark blue field instead of light blue. The method of suspension is the same.

The badges of both classes are worn round the neck from crimson ribbons two inches and one and a half inches wide respectively. It was originally intended that the colour of the ribbon should be sky blue, but this was altered in 1838 to crimson, for, owing to the habit of all classes of natives of oiling their hair, the light ribbon, worn round the neck, would soon be soiled.

12. THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.—It is impossible in the space at our disposal to give a full and complete account of the work carried on under the auspices of the Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England. It is principally concerned with hospital and ambulance work. The St. John of Jerusalem Ambulance Association provides for: (1) The dissemination of instruction in "first aid." (2) Lectures to women on home nursing and hygiene. (3) The deposit in convenient places of stretchers, splints, bandages, etc. (4) The development of Ambulance Corps for the transport of sick and wounded. The Order itself is of very ancient origin, dating from the eleventh century. It has branches in nearly all European countries, and was incorporated in England by Queen Victoria under Royal Charter, May 14th, 1888. We are principally concerned with the various decorations of the Order which may be worn in public by its members, and the **BADGE** consists of a true Maltese Cross, embellished alternately in each



12.

of its principal angles with a lion guardant and a unicorn, both passant. His Majesty the King is the Sovereign Head and Patron of the Order. Next in authority is the Grand Prior, and this office is now held by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

The HABIT of the GRAND PRIOR consists of a black velvet mantle, embroidered on the left side with the Cross, or badge, of the Order.

The HABIT of the KNIGHTS OF JUSTICE is of black silk; having on the left side the Cross of the Order embellished in gold; while that of the KNIGHTS OF GRACE is of black camlet with the Cross embellished in silver. The habits described above are only worn on special occasions. At other times the insignia is as follows:—

GRAND PRIOR. The badge or Cross, in white enamel, set in and embellished with gold, surmounted by an Imperial Crown worn round the neck from a black watered silk ribbon,

KNIGHTS OF JUSTICE wear the same badge without the crown, suspended round the neck, while LADIES OF JUSTICE wear it on the left shoulder from a black watered silk ribbon tied in a bow.

CHAPLAINS are not entitled to wear the Habit, but have the same badges as Knights of Justice.

KNIGHTS OF GRACE and LADIES OF GRACE wear white enamel badges in the same way as Knights and Ladies of Justice, respectively, but their badges are set in and embellished with silver.

ESQUIRES wear the white enamel badges, set in and embellished with silver, suspended on the left breast from a black watered silk ribbon.

SERVING BROTHERS AND SISTERS wear the badge on the arm embroidered or stamped in silver.

HONORARY SERVING BROTHERS AND SISTERS wear a badge in the shape of a circular medallion. It consists of the Cross of the Order in white enamel embellished in silver, on a black ground, the whole mounted in silver. Gentlemen wear this badge on the left breast suspended from a black watered silk ribbon, and ladies on the left shoulder from a bow of the same.

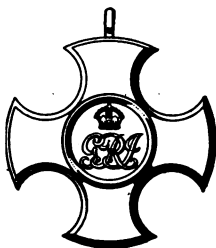
HONORARY ASSOCIATES have the badge of the Order in silver, gentlemen wearing it on the left breast suspended from the usual ribbon, and ladies on the left shoulder attached to a bow of the same.

N.B.—The Order of St. John of Jerusalem is essentially aristocratic, and at one time members had to have sixteen quarterings of nobility on their coat of arms. The term "Knights of Justice" originally meant Knights who were noble by birth, while "Knights of Grace" were those of non-noble birth who were admitted to the order for their attainments.

12. MEDAL OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.—This medal, in silver and bronze, was originally instituted in 1874, and is awarded for gallantry in saving life on land. It is circular in shape, and bears on the obverse the Cross of the Order surrounded by the legend, "FOR SERVICE IN THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY." The reverse has a sprig of the plant known as St. John's Wort, with which is entwined a scroll bearing the words, "JERUSALEM, ENGLAND," the whole surrounded by the words, "AWARDED BY THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN

ENGLAND." The medal hangs from its ribbon by means of a ring; is worn on the left breast, and can only be awarded to those who, by a conspicuous act of gallantry, have endangered their own lives.

13. THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS. (Late Conspicuous Service Cross.)—The Conspicuous Service Cross was instituted by King Edward in 1901 as a means of "recognising meritorious or distinguished services before the enemy," performed by warrant officers, acting warrant officers, or by subordinate officers (*i.e.* midshipmen, naval cadets, clerks, and assistant clerks) of His Majesty's Fleet. No person could be nominated to the Cross unless his name had been mentioned in despatches, while the award of the Decoration carried with it the right to have the letters "C.S.C." appended to the officer's name. In October, 1914, the name of this Decoration was altered to the "Distinguished Service Cross," and its award was extended to all Naval and Marine officers below the relative rank of Lieutenant-Commander, "for meritorious or distinguished services which may not be sufficient to warrant the appointment of such officers to the Distinguished Service Order." The letters after a recipient's name, too, were altered to "D.S.C.," while the proviso that a recipient must have been mentioned in despatches still held good. The decoration itself, which is suspended from its ribbon by a ring, is a plain silver cross patée with the reverse side plain. On the obverse it bears the Imperial and Royal cypher of the reigning Sovereign surmounted by the Imperial crown.



13.

13. THE CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY MEDAL.—This medal, which is for rewarding petty officers and men of the Royal Navy, and non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines who may at any time distinguish themselves by acts of conspicuous gallantry in action with the enemy, is the naval counterpart of the Army medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field. It was originally sanctioned for the Crimean War only, but was reinstituted in 1874, and is now available for any war. The medal is of silver, and has on one side the effigy of the reigning Sovereign with the usual legend, and on the other, in raised letters, the words "For Conspicuous Gallantry," with a crown above, and the whole design encircled by olive branches. Medals awarded before 1874 had an ornamental scroll clasp for suspension, but those issued since this date have a plain clasp. Petty Officers of the Navy and Sergeants of the Royal Marines may be awarded an annuity not exceeding £20 with this medal, while men of junior grades may be awarded a gratuity of £20 on discharge from the service.



13.

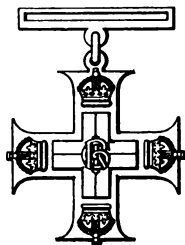
14. THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL. 1914.—This medal was established on October 14th, 1914, during the present war.



14.

It is designed to be awarded in the numerous cases of courageous service in war by petty officers and men of the Royal Navy, and non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines, and all other persons holding corresponding positions in the naval forces, who "may at any time show themselves to the fore in action, and set an example of bravery and resource under fire, but without performing acts of such pre-eminent bravery as would render them eligible for the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal." The medal bears on one side the effigy of King George V. in naval uniform, with the legend "Georgius V. Britt: Omn: Rex et Ind: Imp.," and on the reverse the inscription, "For Distinguished Service," surmounted by a crown, and encircled by a wreath of laurel. It hangs from its ribbon by means of a straight silver clasp.

15. MILITARY CROSS. 1914.—This decoration was instituted on December 31st, 1914, during the present war. It is entirely an Army decoration, and no person is eligible to receive it unless he is a Captain, a commissioned officer of a lower grade, or a warrant officer in the Army, Indian Army, or Colonial Forces. The Cross is only awarded after recommendation by the Secretary of State for War. The decoration consists of an ornamental silver cross, on each arm of which is an Imperial Crown. In the centre is the Royal and Imperial cypher "G.R.I.," and the Cross hangs by its top arm from the plain silver clasp through which the ribbon passes. The Military Cross is worn after British Orders and before war medals, but does not carry with it any individual precedence, nor is the recipient entitled to use any letters after his name, as is the case with



15.

its naval counterpart, the Distinguished Service Cross.

16. MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN THE FIELD.—A medal for "meritorious service" was instituted in 1853 to mark the "Sovereign's sense of the distinguished service and gallant conduct in the field of the Army then serving in the Crimea." The Distinguished Conduct Medal, or "D.C.M.," as it is usually called, is exclusively for the non-commissioned officers and men of the Army, and was sanctioned in 1862 to replace the old "Meritorious Service Medal" for gallantry in action. The D.C.M., which is suspended from its ribbon by an ornamental scroll clasp, bears on one side the effigy of the reigning Sovereign, and on the other the inscription "For Distinguished Conduct in the Field." The date of



16.

the action for which the medal is given is generally engraved upon it, while bars bearing the dates of any subsequent gallant actions may be awarded. Non-commissioned officers and men who have been given this medal either receive a gratuity of £20 on discharge from the Army, or an increase in pension of 6*d.* a day.

17. INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL. 1907.—This medal was instituted by King Edward in 1907 as a means of rewarding the distinguished services of Indian non-commissioned officers and men, and the members of the Military Police and British troops when employed under the orders of the Indian Government. The medal has on one side the effigy of the reigning Sovereign, with the usual legend, and on the other a laurel wreath with the words, "For Distinguished Service." The original Royal Warrant authorising the grant of the medal implies that it may be given for distinguished services in peace as well as in war.

18. ROYAL RED CROSS. 1883.—This decoration consists of a crimson enamelled Maltese cross with gold edges, having on its four arms the words "FAITH," "HOPE," "CHARITY," and the date of its institution, "1883." In the centre of the cross is a small bust of the Sovereign in gold on a gold ground. The reverse is plain, but has the Imperial crown and cypher in the centre. The Royal Red Cross, which really corresponds to the D.S.O., was instituted on April 27th, 1883, and is awarded to ladies or nursing sisters who may be recommended for special exertions in attending to sick or wounded sailors or soldiers. It is awarded for services in peace as well as in war, though more rarely. The decoration is suspended by a ring, and is worn on the left shoulder, hanging from the ribbon tied in a bow. Ladies upon whom the Royal Red Cross is conferred have the letters "R.R.C." after their names. This is the first example of a British Military Order for ladies.



18.

His present Majesty has recently instituted another decoration for ladies. It really comprises the second class of the Royal Red Cross. It is worn from the same ribbon, but the decoration itself is of frosted silver with a Maltese cross of red enamel superimposed. Those ladies upon whom it is conferred have the right to use the letters A.R.R.C. (Associate of the Royal Red Cross) after their names.

THE ALBERT MEDALS.

- 1st Class for gallantry in saving life at sea, No. **19.**
- 2nd Class for gallantry in saving life at sea, No. **20.**
- 1st Class for gallantry in saving life on land, No. **21.**
- 2nd Class for gallantry in saving life on land, No. **22.**

These Decorations, said to have been designed by Prince Albert, were originally established by Queen Victoria in 1866 for distinguishing

the "many heroic acts performed by mariners and others who endanger their own lives in saving, or endeavouring to save, the lives of others from shipwrecks and other perils of the sea"; while in 1877 it was also extended for saving life on land for "the many heroic acts performed on land by those who endanger their lives in saving or endeavouring to save the lives of others from accidents in mines, or railways, and at fires, or other peril within Her Dominions, other than perils of the sea." The decorations were known as the "Albert Medal of the First Class," and the "Albert Medal of the Second Class," inscribed "For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea," and similar decorations inscribed "For Gallantry in Saving Life on Land."



19, 20.

In 1905 the rules for the award of the medals were amended, and it was ordained that the grant of decorations of the 1st Class should be "confined to cases of extreme or heroic daring," and those of the 2nd Class should be given "in cases which, though falling within the cases contemplated by this Warrant, are not sufficiently distinguished to deserve the Albert Medal of the 1st Class." The Albert Medal of the 1st Class for gallantry in saving life at sea consists of an oval gold badge, enamelled in dark blue, with a monogram in the centre composed of the letters "V" and "A" in gold, interlaced with an anchor in gold. The badge is encircled by a bronze garter, inscribed in raised gold letters, "For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea," and is surmounted by a representation in bronze of the crown of H.R.H. the late Prince Consort. At the top of the crown there is a ring through which the ribbon, No. 19, passes. The medal of the 2nd Class, for gallantry in saving life at sea, is worked entirely in bronze, instead of in gold and bronze, and is suspended from ribbon No. 20. The Albert Medal of the 1st Class for gallantry in saving life on land is the same as that of the 1st Class for saving life at sea, except that the decoration is enamelled crimson, the anchor is omitted, and the inscription reads "For Gallantry in Saving Life on Land." Its ribbon is shown in Fig. 21. That of the 2nd Class for gallantry in saving life on land is of exactly the same design, but is worked entirely in bronze. It is hung from ribbon No. 22. Any subsequent act of gallantry which is considered worthy of recognition by the award of the Albert Medal may be recorded by a bar attached to the ribbon of the original decoration. It is ordained, further, that any recipient of the Albert Medal who may be guilty of any crime or disgraceful conduct shall have his name erased from the register of recipients, and shall be required to return the decoration. Every person on receiving the Medal, moreover, is required to enter into an engagement to return it if his name is so erased. The Albert Medals are extremely rare, and the last occasions on which they were conferred in the Royal Navy was in 1913, when Chief Stoker William Lashley and Petty Officer Thomas Crean were awarded them for gallant service during the late Captain R. F. Scott's Antarctic Expedition.

23. STANHOPE GOLD MEDAL.—The Stanhope Gold Medal is awarded by the Royal Humane Society for the bravest deed of life

saving of the year, either ashore or afloat. It is not awarded for bravery in saving life in fires, as cases of this kind are dealt with by another Society. The medal bears on the obverse a boy blowing an extinguished torch, in the hope, as expressed by the motto round the top circumference, "Lateat Scintilla Forsan"—"Peradventure a little spark may yet lie hid." Under the figure of the boy is the following inscription abbreviated: "Societas Londini in resuscitationem intermorum instituta, MDCCLXXIV"—"The (Royal Humane) Society, established in London for the recovery of persons in a state of suspended animation, 1774." The reverse shows a Civic Wreath, which was the Roman reward for saving life, while the inscription round it, "Hoc pretium; cive servato tulit"—"He has obtained this reward for saving the life of a citizen"—expresses the merit which obtains this honour from the Society. Inside the wreath is the inscription abbreviated, "Vitam ob servatam dono dedit societas regia humana"—"The Royal Humane Society presented this gift for saving life." There is another reverse, with the Civic Wreath only, which is used when the medal is presented to persons who have endeavoured to save the lives of others, at the risk of their own, but without success. The inscription reads, "Vita periculo exposita dono dedit societas regia humana"—"The Royal Humane Society presented this to —, his life having been exposed to danger." The Stanhope Gold Medal is worn on the right breast, and is suspended from its ribbon by means of a straight gold clasp bearing the words, "Stanhope Medal."



23.



24.



24.

24. ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY'S MEDALS.

—Besides the Stanhope Medal, the Royal Humane Society also awards silver and bronze medals for rescues, or attempted rescues, from drowning, dangerous cliffs, mines, where a fall of roof has occurred, or from suffocation by foul gas in mines, etc., provided that such cases are reported to the Society within two months of their occurrence. The Royal Humane Society's Medals are highly prized, and are eagerly sought after, and the silver medal is awarded for a more gallant deed than a bronze one. Clasps may be awarded for any subsequent acts of bravery in saving, or attempting to save, life. The medals themselves are similar in design to the Stanhope Medal, already described, and are worn on the right breast, suspended from a dark blue ribbon by means of a silver scroll clasp. If the Stanhope Medal is subsequently awarded for a deed which has already been recognised by the Society by the bestowal of a silver medal, the former is worn in place of the silver medal, not in addition to it.

25. BOARD OF TRADE MEDALS FOR SAVING LIFE.—The obverse of these medals bears the head of the Sovereign, with the legend "Awarded by the Board of Trade for gallantry in saving life," and the Royal cypher. The reverse shows the figure of a man holding on to a spar in the sea, and signalling to a lifeboat in the distance; a man supporting a rescued seaman, and a woman and child seated on a rock. The medals, awarded in silver or bronze according to circumstances, are worn after war medals on the left breast, and are suspended from their ribbons by means of ornamental scroll clasps. They are given not so much for individual gallantry in saving life, for which the Albert, Stanhope, and Royal Humane Society's medals are particularly applicable, as for collective cases of heroism. For instance, on October 1st, 1915, His Majesty the King decorated, amongst other recipients, Henry



26.

Linklater, Chief Officer, and B. Green, Seaman, of ss. *Cawdor Castle*, with the silver medals for their gallant behaviour on January 30th, 1913, when they and five other men—who had already been decorated—rowed through a heavy sea and rescued the crew of eight men of the schooner *Lucie*, which was foundering in the Indian Ocean. On the same date P. J. Farrell was decorated with the bronze medal. He was a member of the crew of a boat sent out from s.s. *Fullah* to the assistance of another boat belonging to the Nigerian Government yacht *Ivy*, with four officers and nine natives on board, which had capsized in the surf on the bar of the Njong River. One officer and eight natives were rescued.

26. MEDAL OF THE ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.

—Gold and silver medals are voted by the Committee of Management of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution to "persons whose humane and intrepid exertions in saving life from shipwreck on our coasts, etc., are deemed sufficiently conspicuous to merit those honourable distinctions." The design of the medal is shown in the drawing, and clasps may be awarded for subsequent acts.

27. EDWARD MEDAL. 1908.—The Edward Medal, established in 1908, is intended to reward those who have saved life in disasters in mines. It is sometimes known as "the miner's V.C.," and the obverse bears the effigy of H.M. King Edward VII., with the legend "Edwardus VII. D.G. Britt. Omn. Rex. F.D. Ind. Imp.," and the reverse a representation of a miner rescuing a stricken comrade. There are two classes of this medal, the 1st being silver and the 2nd bronze, and both have swivel rings at the top through which the ribbon passes. The Edward Medal may be granted otherwise than for acts of bravery in mines, and in these cases the reverse has the words "For Courage," with an appropriate design.

28. THE KING'S POLICE MEDAL. 1909.—This medal has on one side the effigy of the reigning Sovereign, and on the other a design emblematic of protection from danger. It was instituted by King Edward VII. on July 9th, 1909, and is awarded to officers of the Constabulary Forces and persons serving in Fire Brigades throughout His Majesty's Dominions, for "acts of exceptional courage and skill and conspicuous devotion to duty." It is very rare, for the number of medals given in any one year must not exceed 120. Of this number, forty medals, "at the most," may be conferred annually in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands, and Isle of Man; thirty in the Colonies and Dominions; and fifty in India.

29. MEDALS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.—Medals, certificates, watches, and money awards are granted by the Trustees of the Society to those who display gallantry in saving life at fires. The medals, which are granted comparatively rarely, are given in silver or bronze, according to the merit of the deed, and are worn on the right breast—with other life-saving medals—attached to a scarlet ribbon. One side of the medal bears two branches of oak encircling the inscription: "DUTY AND HONOR," with, round the circumference, the words "The Society for the Protection of Life from Fire," and, below, the date, "1843." On the other side is a group of figures representing a rescue from fire.



29.

30. QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE AND DIAMOND JUBILEE MEDALS. 1887 and 1897.—The medal has on one side the bust of Queen Victoria with the legend, "Victoria D.G. Regina et Imperatrix F.D.," and on the other, the inscription, "In commemoration of the 50th year of the Reign of Queen Victoria, June 21st 1887." The inscription is surmounted by a crown, and is encircled by a wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrock. The medal was struck in gold, silver, and bronze. The 1897 medal is the same, but the wording on the reverse has "60th" instead of "50th," and "June 20th 1897" instead of the other date. On the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee in 1887, and the Diamond Jubilee in 1897, these medals were bestowed upon members of the Royal Family and the royal guests; upon members of the Royal household, ladies, gentlemen, and servants; upon the officers commanding the various guards of honour along the route of the Royal processions; and officers who commanded ships present at the naval reviews at Spithead. It was also awarded to certain other officers and officials who took part in any Jubilee ceremonial at which the Queen was present. It was given in bronze to certain of the



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soldiers and sailors who took part in the processions through London, and who were serving on board the men-of-war when the fleets were reviewed by the Queen. Those who had already received the 1887 decoration were awarded a bar, dated "1897" on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee. The ribbon passes through a ring in the top of the medal, and is worn by ladies attached to a bow of the ribbon.

31. QUEEN VICTORIA'S POLICE MEDALS FOR THE JUBILEE AND DIAMOND JUBILEE OF 1887 AND 1897.—This medal, which is suspended by a plain clasp, bears on one side, the head of Queen Victoria. On the other there is an oak wreath and a crown with, inside, the words, "Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria," and outside, "City of London Police," or "Metropolitan Police," as the case may be. Below is the date "1887," or "1897," with a heraldic rose on either side. The medals were given in silver or bronze—according to rank—to all members of the police forces who were on duty in London during the Jubilee processions of 1887 and 1897. A bronze medal, hung from the same ribbon, was awarded to the Dublin mounted police and men of the Royal Irish Constabulary who were on duty during the Royal visit in 1900. The obverse bears the head of the Queen with the usual legend; and the reverse a figure of Hibernia and a view of Kingstown Harbour, with the date "1900."

32. KING EDWARD VII.'S CORONATION MEDALS. 1902.—This medal bears on the obverse the busts of King Edward and Queen Alexandra side by side, crowned, and facing to the right. On the other side it has the Royal cypher "E.R. VII." with a crown above it, and the date "June 26th 1902." It has a raised ornamental rim, is rather smaller than ordinary war medals, and is surmounted by a crown and a ring through which the ribbon passes. The medal, in silver and bronze, was awarded in much the same way as Queen Victoria's Jubilee medals. Amongst other recipients it was given in bronze to one seaman or marine of "very good" character on board each of the ships present at the naval review at Spithead on August 16th, 1902. A rather similar medal was bestowed upon provincial mayors and others who took part in the Coronation ceremony. It has a raised rim, has no crown between the ring and the medal, and is suspended from a ribbon with a narrow white stripe down the centre, a blue stripe on either side of the white, and wide scarlet edges.

33. KING EDWARD'S POLICE CORONATION MEDALS. 1902.—This medal has on the obverse the head of King Edward, with the usual wording. On the reverse is the inscription "Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII., 1902," and the words "Metropolitan Police." Below, a crown with a branch of oak with laurel on either side. It was issued in silver or bronze, according to rank, to all members of the police forces who were on duty during the Coronation procession through London. The same medal, with the words "St. John's Ambulance Brigade," or "Metropolitan Fire Brigade," on the reverse, was given to members of the ambulance corps and fire brigades on duty on the same occasion.

34. KING EDWARD'S DELHI DURBAR MEDAL. 1903.—On one side there is the bust of King Edward with the words "Edward VII., Delhi Durbar, 1903." On the reverse there is a native inscription which reads, "By the favour of the Lord of Dominion, Edward the Seventh, Emperor of India." This medal was awarded in gold, silver, or bronze, according to the rank of the recipient. It was given to officers, civil officials, prominent civilians, and to certain of the soldiers and others who took a prominent part in the Durbar. The medal is suspended by means of a ring.

35. KING EDWARD'S MEDAL. IRELAND. 1903.—This medal bears on one side the bust of the King with the usual wording. On the other appears a figure of Hibernia, with a view of the Royal yacht entering Kingstown harbour. At the feet of the figure is a harp, rose, and shamrock. The date "1903" appears below. Given in silver and bronze on the occasion of King Edward's visit to Ireland in 1903. Most of the recipients were members of the police forces.



36.

36. KING GEORGE V.'S CORONATION MEDAL. 1911.—This medal, which is suspended from its ribbon by means of a ring, bears on one side the busts of King George and Queen Mary, side by side, facing left. On the other side appears the Royal cypher, "G.R.," surmounted by an Imperial crown, with the date "22 June 1911" below. A beaded circle runs round the circumference. The medal, which was struck in silver only, was awarded during the Coronation festivities in 1911, in much the same way as Queen Victoria's Jubilee medals, and that for King Edward's Coronation. King George's medal for the Delhi Durbar of 1912 is suspended from the same ribbon, but is somewhat larger and of a different design. Both these medals were awarded to ladies, and are worn by them on the left shoulder, attached to a bow of the ribbon.

37. KING GEORGE V.'S POLICE CORONATION MEDAL. 1911.—Awarded to members of the police forces, ambulance brigades, and fire brigades in the same way as King Edward's Police Coronation Medal. It was given in silver or in bronze, according to the rank of the recipient.

38. KING'S VISIT COMMEMORATION MEDAL. IRELAND. 1911.—Awarded to prominent officials in Ireland, and to members of the Irish Police Forces in much the same way as King Edward's medal, 1903, No. 35.

39. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA COMMEMORATION MEDAL. 1910.—This silver medal was awarded to those officials and civilians,

and to certain naval and military officers and men, who took a prominent part in the ceremonies in connection with the union of the various South African states and provinces by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught in 1910. Also to certain officers of H.M.S. *Balmoral Castle*, which vessel—a Union Castle liner—was specially commissioned as a man-of-war to convey His Royal Highness to the Cape of Good Hope. The obverse bears the effigy of King George with the usual legend, and the reverse a figure at an anvil welding together the links of a chain, typical of the uniting of the various South African territories into one. The medal, which is suspended from its ribbon by means of a ring, takes precedence after war medals and those for long service and good conduct.

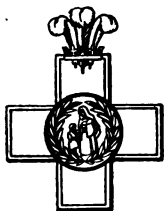


40.

40. THE KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.—This medal was instituted in May, 1900, and may be given to any person, irrespective of race, occupation, position, or sex, who shall have distinguished himself, or herself, by important or useful service in the advancement of the public interest in India. There are two classes, the first being bestowed by the Sovereign, and the second by the Governor General in India. The decoration consists of an oval badge in gold for the 1st Class, and in silver for the 2nd. The obverse bears the Imperial cypher in the centre, and the reverse the words "Kaisar-i-Hind, for public service in India." The medal, when awarded to ladies,

is worn attached to the left shoulder by a bow of the ribbon, and when given to men is suspended from the left breast in the usual manner.

41. BADGE OF THE ORDER OF THE LEAGUE OF MERCY.—



41.

The Badge of this Order consists of a red cross surmounted by the badge of the Heir-Apparent—a plume of ostrich feathers enfiled by a coronet,—and having in the centre a group of figures representing "Charity." Appointments to the Order are approved and sanctioned by His Majesty on the recommendation of the Grand President of the League of Mercy, as a reward for distinguished personal service on behalf of the League in assisting the support of hospitals, or in connection with the relief of suffering, poverty, or distress. Ladies or gentlemen who have rendered gratuitously the required services to the League for five years at

least, are eligible for the Order.

42. ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM SERVICE MEDAL.—This medal, in silver, is awarded for conspicuous services to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England and its departments. It has on the obverse the effigy of the Sovereign surrounded by the usual legend.

In the centre of the reverse is a small circle containing the Royal arms surrounded by the garter and motto. At the top, bottom, right, and left of this are four small circles containing an Imperial Crown, the Prince of Wales' feathers, and the badges of the Order. Between the circles are sprigs of St. John's Wort. Round the circumference is the inscription, "MAGNUS PRIORATUS ORDINIS HOSPITALIS SANCTI JOHANNIS JERUSALEM IN ANGLIA," in old English lettering. The medal hangs from its ribbon by means of a ring, and is worn on the left breast.

43. MEDAL FOR SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902, GIVEN TO MEMBERS OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM AMBULANCE BRIGADES.—This medal, which is of bronze, bears on one side the bust of King Edward, with the usual legend, and on the other the arms of the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, with the words, "South Africa 1899-1902" above, and the motto, "Pro fide: pro utilitate: hominum" on a scroll below. The medal hangs from its black, white-edged, ribbon by a straight clasp, and it was awarded to members of the St. John of Jerusalem Ambulance Brigades who served in South Africa during the war, also to those who had to do with the despatch of medical comforts, stores, etc.

44. ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC MEDALS.—Various medals have been issued between 1857 and the present time for the expeditions of voyage and discovery in the Arctic and Antarctic Seas. The first, established in 1857, was awarded to all persons of every rank and class who had been engaged in the various expeditions to the Arctic between the years 1818 and 1855. The medal, which is hexagonal, bears on the obverse the head of Queen Victoria with the usual legend. The reverse shows a ship blocked in the ice with icebergs to right and left, and a sledge party in the foreground. Above appear the words "For Arctic Discoveries," and below the dates "1818-1855." At the top of the medal is a five-pointed star, surmounted by a ring, and the white watered ribbon, one and a half inches wide, passes through the latter. The next medal was issued in 1876, to all persons who served on board H.M. ships *Alert* and *Discovery*, during the Arctic Expedition of 1875-76, and to the officers and crew of the yacht *Pandora*, during her voyage in the Arctic regions, June-November, 1876. The medal is circular, and bears on one side the head of Queen Victoria, with the usual legend and date, "1876." The reverse shows a ship in the ice-pack, with clouds in the sky above the vessel. It hangs from a straight silver clasp, and is worn with a white unwatered ribbon, one and a quarter inches wide. Another medal was issued by King Edward in 1904 to the men who took part in the late Captain R. F. Scott's first Antarctic expedition in the *Discovery*, 1901-1904. The medal is hexagonal, and has on the obverse the effigy of King Edward in naval uniform, with the legend "Edwardus VII Rex Imperator," and on the reverse the *Discovery* in winter quarters, with, in the



44.

foreground, a sledge dragged by men on skis, and in the background a representation of Mount Erebus. The ribbon is pure white and is one and a quarter inches wide, and the medal hangs by means of a scroll clasp. All those serving on board the *Discovery* received the medal in silver, with a bar inscribed, "ANTARCTIC 1901-1904," while the officers and men of the relief ships *Morning* and *Terra Nova* were awarded the medal in bronze without the clasp. This medal, with the head of the reigning Sovereign, is now used for Arctic and Antarctic exploration generally, and, with appropriate bars, has been given for all subsequent expeditions, including the one in which the intrepid Captain Robert Falcon Scott lost his life. Arctic and Antarctic medals, on account of the small number of men who receive them, are very rare indeed.

45. MEDAL FOR THE BEST SHOT IN THE BRITISH ARMY. 1870.—This medal has on one side the head of Queen Victoria, with the usual inscription, and on the other a figure of Fame standing on a dais. She has a horn in her left hand, and with her right is crowning a kneeling warrior with a wreath of laurel. The warrior is armed with a bow, and holds a shield pierced by three arrows. The medal was instituted in 1869, and was awarded each year, with a gratuity of £20, to the best rifle shot in the British Army. It was issued in bronze until 1872, and then in silver, and was worn on the right breast. It became extinct in 1883, and as only thirteen of the medals were awarded, specimens are very rare indeed. A somewhat similar medal, with the same ribbon, was at one time presented to the best rifle shot in the Indian Army.

46. NAVAL GOOD SHOOTING MEDAL. 1903.—This medal, which is suspended by a plain clasp, bears the effigy of the reigning Sovereign in naval uniform on one side, with the usual inscription. On the reverse appears a figure of Neptune turned towards the right. He grasps thunderbolts in each hand, and the right arm is drawn back in the act of throwing them. In the background is the prow of a Roman trireme drawn by three sea-horses. Above there is a trident, with the wording "Amat Victoria curam." This medal was authorised by King Edward in August, 1903, and is now given yearly to seamen who attain a certain very high percentage of hits with each type of gun during the annual target practice carried out by the Fleet. A bar is issued with each medal, and



46.

on the bar appears the name of the ship from which the recipient fired, the calibre or denomination of the gun, and the year. A man who has once received the medal can only receive a bar in any ensuing year. The Naval Good Shooting Medal is rare, and is most highly sought after.

47. TRANSPORT MEDAL.—This medal was instituted by King Edward in 1903, and was first awarded to certain officers of the specially

chartered transports who had been employed in carrying troops during the South African War, 1899-1902, and during the China campaign of 1900. A similar medal will probably be granted at the conclusion of the present war, for it was officially stated that the medal would be granted "in future wars to the officers of the Mercantile Marine serving in the transports" whenever a medal was issued to the troops taking part in the campaign. The medal bears on the obverse the bust of King Edward in naval uniform with the usual legend. The reverse shows a map of the Southern Hemisphere with a liner steaming through the ocean. Below is the inscription, "Ob Patriam Militibus per Mare transvecti adjutam." The medal hangs from its ribbon by a straight silver clasp, and bars inscribed, "China 1900," or "South Africa 1899-1902," have already been issued.



47.

48. NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL. 1793-1840.—One side of this medal bears the diademed head of Queen Victoria, the usual legend, and the date, "1848." The other side shows a figure of Britannia seated on a sea-horse, with a trident in her right hand and a laurel branch in the left. The artist was Mr. W. Wyon, R.A. There is a plain silver clasp for suspension. Engagement bars for no less than 230 different engagements, actions, and cutting-out expeditions were authorised. These either bear the name of an action, the name of a vessel capturing or defeating an enemy's ship, or the words "Boat Service" with the date. It is impossible to mention all the bars here, but among them there are those inscribed "1st June, 1794," for Lord Howe's action on the "Glorious First of June," 1794; "Camperdown," for the battle of October 11th, 1797; "Nile," for Lord Nelson's battle in Aboukir Bay, August 1st, 1798; "Copenhagen," April 2nd, 1801; "Trafalgar," October 21st, 1805; "Shannon with Chesapeake," June 1st, 1813; "Navarino," October 20th, 1827. The last bar issued was that inscribed "Syria," for the operations of November, 1840. This medal was not issued until 1849. Included in the list of recipients of the medal with the bar for "June 1st, 1794," was Daniel Tremendous McKenzie, of H.M.S. *Tremendous*. He was officially styled as "Baby." At that time a certain proportion of the seamen were allowed to take their wives to sea with them, and "Tremendous McKenzie" was born at sea shortly before the action. Various Army officers and soldiers received the naval medal and bars, for during the wars for which it was issued troops were not infrequently embarked on board men-of-war instead of Royal Marines. Naval General Service Medals with, amongst others, bars for the following actions were issued to certain officers and men of the Army who were serving on board H.M. ships: "June 1st, 1794"; "St. Vincent," September 14th, 1797; "Copenhagen, 1801"; "Algiers,"



48.

August 27th, 1815; "Navarino," October 20th, 1827; "Syria," November, 1840.

49. MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL. 1793-1814.—The obverse of this medal is the same as that of the Naval General Service medal just described. Upon the reverse appears an upright figure of Queen Victoria standing on a dais. She is crowning the kneeling figure of the Duke of Wellington with a wreath of laurel. By the side of the dais is the British lion couchant. Round the top circumference are the words "TO THE BRITISH ARMY"; "1793-1814" at the bottom. Mr. W. Wyon, R.A., was the artist. The ribbon for suspension passes through a plain clasp at the top of the medal. Twenty-nine different engagement bars were issued with this medal, and though the latter was to be bestowed for services from 1793 till 1814, it will be noticed that no bars were awarded for services before 1801, or between 1801 and



49.

1806. The following is a list of the bars awarded: "EGYPT." This bar, for the campaign of 1801, was granted in 1850, to those soldiers who had taken part in the operations and "were still alive." "MAIDA," for the battle in Calabria of July 4th, 1806. "ROLEIA," for the engagement of August 17th, 1808, Peninsula War. "VIMIERA," for the battle of August 21st, 1808, Peninsula War. "SAHAGUN," Dec. 20th, 1808, Peninsula War. "BENEVENTE," Jan. 1st, 1809, Peninsula War. (A single bar inscribed "SAHAGUN & BENEVENTE" was given to those men who had fought in both engagements.) "CORUNNA," Jan. 16th, 1809, Peninsula War. "MARTINIQUE," Feb. 24th, 1809, West Indies. "TALAVERA," July 27th-28th, 1809, Peninsula War. "GUADALOUPE," Jan.-Feb., 1810, West Indies. "BUSACO," Sept. 27th, 1810, Peninsula War. "BARROSA," March 5th, 1811, Peninsula War. "FUENTES D'ONOR," May 5th, 1811, Peninsula War. "ALBUERA," May 11th, 1811, Peninsula War. "JAVA," Aug.-Sept., 1811. "CIUDAD RODRIGO," Jan. 19th, 1812, Peninsula War. "BADAJOZ," March 17th-April 6th, 1812, Peninsula War. "SALAMANCA," July 22nd, 1812, Peninsula War. "FORT DETROIT," Aug. 16th, 1812, North America. "CHATEAUGUAY," Oct. 26th, 1812, N. America. "CHRYSTLER'S FARM," Nov. 11th, 1813, N. America. "VITTORIA," June 21st, 1813, Peninsula War. "PYRENEES," July 28th-Aug. 2nd, 1813, Peninsula War. "St. SEBASTIAN," Aug.-Sept., 1813, Peninsula War. "NIVELLE," Nov. 16th, 1813, Peninsula War. "NIVE," Dec. 9th-13th, 1813, Peninsula War. "ORTHEZ," Feb. 17th, 1814, Peninsula War; and "TOULOUSE," April 10th, 1814, Peninsula War. A ribbon of the same colours, but only one inch wide, is now used for the D.S.O. Senior officers of the Army had previously been granted gold and silver medals and bars for all the engagements and battles mentioned above, but no medal had been bestowed upon the junior officers or the rank and file. There was considerable feeling in the matter, and no little discussion in the Houses of Parliament, and to rectify the omission the Army General Service Medal was eventually sanctioned by Queen Victoria in 1847, and was issued the following year to all surviving officers and men who had been in any of the battles mentioned. The

Duke of Richmond was almost entirely responsible for the grant of the medal, and, it may be said, the officers interested in the grant of it presented him with a piece of plate to the value of 1500 guineas. One naval officer, Lieutenant Carroll, received the Army medal and bar for "MAIDA," while a few other officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines were awarded it with the "GUADALOUPE" and "JAVA" bars.

49. Ribbon $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. **WATERLOO MEDAL.** 1815.—This medal bears on the obverse the effigy of H.R.H. the Prince Regent, with the words "George P. Regent." On the reverse is a winged figure of Victory seated on a plinth, the base of which bears the word "Waterloo." Round the top circumference is the name "Wellington," and at the bottom the date "June 18th, 1815." The artist was Mr. Thomas Wyon. When issued the medal was suspended by means of a large steel ring through which the ribbon passed, but many officers and men had the ring removed and an ornamental silver bar substituted. No engagement bars were issued, as the medal bears the name of the battle. The medal was issued in 1816–17, at the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington, and besides being bestowed upon all officers and men who had been at Waterloo, was given to those who had fought at the Battle of Ligny on June 16th, and at Quatre Bras on June 17th.



49.

49. Ribbon $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. **FIRST BURMAH MEDAL.** 1824–26.—One side of this medal shows the white elephant of Ava kneeling before a victorious British lion. In the background is a Union Jack and palm trees. Below a Persian inscription reading, "The elephant of Ava submitting to the British lion. 1826." On the obverse is shown an attacking party advancing towards a pagoda. In the foreground is the dismounted figure of Sir A. Campbell directing the operations from beneath a palm tree. A steamer in the left background. Below, in Persian, is the inscription, "The Standard of the victorious army of England in Ava." The ribbon passed through a plain clasp at the top of the medal. This medal was issued by the East India Company in 1826, to the Madras and Bengal native troops, and to a large number of naval officers and men who had served in the Irrawaddy flotilla during the expedition. It was given in gold to officers, and in silver to others, and no engagement bars were issued.

50. **FIRST INDIA MEDAL.** 1799–1826.—On the obverse is the head of Queen Victoria with the legend "Victoria Regina." The reverse has a seated winged figure of Victory in the foreground. She holds a laurel wreath in one hand and a wreath in the other. Above appears the inscription "To the Army of India" and below the dates "1799–1826." Artist, Mr. W. Wyon, R.A. The ribbon passes through an ornamental scroll clasp at the top of the medal. This medal was the counterpart for the troops in India of the Army General Service

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Medal. It was issued in 1851 at the request and expense of the Hon. East India Company. Bars for the following battles were issued:



50.

"ALLIGHUR:" storming of Allighur, Sept. 4th, 1803. "BATTLE OF DELHI," Sept. 11th, 1803, Mahrattas defeated by British. "ASSAYE:" Sept. 23rd, 1803, Mahrattas defeated by Wellesley. "ASSEERGHUR:" siege of Asseerghur, Oct. 21st, 1803. "LASWARREE," Nov. 1st, 1803. "ARGAUM:" battle of Argaum, Nov. 26th, 1803. "GAWILGHUR:" siege and storming of Gawilghur, Dec. 15th, 1803. "DEFENCE OF DELHI:" Oct. 7th-16th, 1804, besieging force of Mahrattas defeated by British. "BATTLE OF DEIG," Nov. 13th, 1804. "CAPTURE OF DEIG," Dec. 23rd, 1804. "NEPAUL:" war in Nepaul, 1816. "KIRKEE," Nov. 1817. "POONA:" battle and capture of Poona, Nov. 1817. "KIRKEE AND POONA:" battles of Kirkee and Poona, Nov. 1817. "SEETABULDEE:" battle of Seetabuldee, Nov. and Dec. 1817. "NAGPORE:" battle and capture of Nagpore, Nov. and Dec. 1817. "SEETABULDEE AND NAGPORE." "MAHEIDPOOR:" battle of Maheidpoor, Dec. 21st, 1817. "CORYGAUM:" defence of Corygaum, Jan. 1st, 1818. "AVA:" war in Ava, 1824-6. "BHURTPOOR:" siege and storming of Bhurtpoor, Jan. 1826.

51. MEDAL FOR THE CAPTURE OF GHUZNEE. JULY 1839.—This medal has on one side a representation of the gateway of the fortress of Ghuznee, with the word "Ghuznee" in a scroll below. On the other side are two branches of laurel with, inside them, a mural crown. Above, "23rd July," below, "1839." The ribbon passes through a plain clasp at the top of the medal. No engagement bars were issued. This medal was originally to have been conferred by the Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk on the troops engaged in the capture of Ghuznee. The Shah Shoojah died, however, before the medal was issued, and it was subsequently bestowed in 1842 in the name of the Indian Government. The ribbon was originally intended to be half green and half yellow, instead of crimson and green. How the change came to be made is not known.

52. JELLALABAD MEDAL. 1842.—On one side is the head of Queen Victoria with the legend "Victoria Vindex." On the other side is a winged figure of Victory flying over the fortress of Jellalabad. She carries a Union Jack in one hand and a laurel wreath in the other. Above is "Jellalabad. VII April," and below the year, "MDCCCXLII." The artist was Mr. William Wyon. The medal was hung from its ribbon by means of a plain german-silver clasp, and no engagement bars were issued. A Jellalabad medal was first issued in December, 1842, to the European and native troops who defended the fortress. It did not bear the effigy of Queen Victoria, and was of a very rough design, and the medal described above was intended to supersede it. The men, however, preferred the original medal first issued, and comparatively few of the later ones were applied for in exchange. This ribbon is supposed to represent an Eastern sky at sunrise: pink

merging into yellow, and yellow into blue. Its colouring is most striking, and the ribbon was revived for the "Kabul to Kandahar Bronze Star" of 1880.

52. CANDAHAR, GHUZNEE, AND CABUL MEDALS. 1842.—

The obverse of these medals bear the diademed head of Queen Victoria with the wording "Victoria Vindex." There are four different reverses: (1) A crown, the word "Candahar," and the date, "1842," inside a wreath of laurel. (2) A crown, the words "Ghuznee" and "Cabul," each in a laurel wreath, with "1842" below. (3) The same as No. 1, but with the names "Candahar," "Ghuznee," and "Cabul." (4) The same as No. 1, but with the name "Cabul" only. The medals are suspended from their ribbons by means of plain steel clasps, and were designed by Mr. William Wyon, R.A. They were given for the operations in Afghanistan in 1842, and were issued by the Indian Government. The specimen inscribed "Candahar" was awarded to those officers and men who had been in action in the vicinity of that place. No. 2 (Ghuznee. Cabul) was given to those who were present at the operations resulting in the capture of Ghuznee and occupation of Cabul; while No. 3 was bestowed on those entitled to both the above. No. 4 was awarded to those officers and men who were present at the operations culminating in the occupation of Cabul.



52.

52. MEDAL FOR THE DEFENCE OF KELAT-I-GHILZIE.

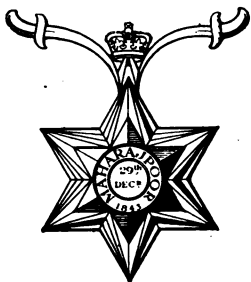
1842.—This medal was specially struck for the heroic defence of the fort of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, May, 1842. The garrison consisted of 950 men, and of these one irregular regiment of Shah Shooja's force, in recognition of its gallant conduct during the siege, was specially brought to the strength of the Bengal Army under the name of the "Regiment of Kelat-i-Ghilzie." Its regimental colours were composed of the three colours of the military medal ribbon of India (*i.e.* ribbon No. 48), arranged horizontally as in the Dutch flag. The Kelat-i-Ghilzie medal has on one side a shield bearing the word "Kelat-i-Ghilzie," surmounted by a mural crown and encircled by branches of laurel. On the reverse appears a trophy of arms, with, below it, a tablet with the word "INVICTA" and the date "MDCCCXLII." The medal has a steel clasp for suspension.

52. SINDE MEDAL. 1843.—

This medal was awarded for Sir Charles Napier's conquest of Sindh. It bears on one side the head of Queen Victoria, with the legend "Victoria Regina." There are three different reverses: (1) A laurel wreath surrounding a crown, the word "MEEANEE," and the date, "1843." (2) The same, but with the word "HYDERABAD" instead of "MEEANEE." (3) The same, but with "HYDERABAD" in addition to "MEEANEE." The artist was Mr. W. Wyon, R.A., and the medal is provided with a plain steel clasp for suspension. The action at Meeanee was fought on February 17th, 1843, and that at Hyderabad on March 24th the same year. The

appropriate medals were awarded to the officers and men who had been in one or both of the battles. The officers and crews of the Hon. East India Company's vessels *Comet*, *Planet*, *Meteor*, and *Satellite*, also received it, as these four ships formed the flotilla which took part in the campaign. The cost of these medals was borne by the Home Government, this being the only case on record where medals for Indian service were not paid for by the Indian Government.

52. STARS FOR GWALIOR CAMPAIGN. 1843.—Stars made of bronze from guns captured at the Battles of Maharajpooor and Punniar during the Gwalior campaign of



52.

1843, were presented by the Government of India to all officers and men present at those engagements. They consist of six-pointed bronze stars two inches in diameter with small silver stars in the centre. Round the centre of the silver stars are the names and year, "MAHARAJPOOR. 1843," or "PUNNIAR. 1843," as the case may be, and in the centre itself the date, "Dec. 29th." The back of the stars are quite plain. When first issued these decorations were fitted with hooks and were intended to be worn on the breast of the coat like the stars of Orders of Knighthood. Subsequently, however, the recipients

fitted suspension clasps or rings, according to their individual fancies, and wore them as medals with the then usual Indian ribbon.

53. 1½ inches wide. CHINA MEDAL. 1842.—This medal was given to the men of the Navy and Army who had taken part in the following operations in China:—In the Canton



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River, 1841. At Chusan in 1841 and 1842. At Amoy, Ningpo, Chinpae, Tsekee, Chapoo; in the Yang-tse-kiang; in the Woosung River; and in the assault upon Ching-Kiang-Foo. No engagement bars were issued. The medal bears on one side the effigy of Queen Victoria with the usual legend, and on the other a palm tree, an oval shield with the Royal arms, and a trophy of weapons. Round the top circumference is the inscription, "Armis exposcere pacem," and at the bottom the word "China," and the date "1842." A plain german-silver clasp was provided for suspension.

The artist was Mr. William Wyon, R.A. The crimson in this ribbon is said to represent the heraldic colour of Great Britain, and the yellow the Imperial colour of China.

54. MEDAL FOR SUTLEJ CAMPAIGN. (SIKH WAR.) 1845-46.—The obverse of this medal has the effigy of Queen Victoria and the usual wording. Upon the reverse appears a figure of Victory holding out a laurel wreath in her right hand. In her left is a palm

branch, and at her feet a pile of captured weapons. The words "Army of the Sutlej" round the top circumference, and at the bottom the name and date of the battle for which the medal was struck. The medal was provided with an ornamental scroll clasp for suspension from its ribbon. The artist was Mr. William Wyon, R.A. Medals with the following battles inscribed on the reverse were issued. "MOODKEE 1845," "FEROZESHUHUR 1845," "ALI WAL 1846," "SOBRAON 1846." For his first engagement a soldier received the medal with the corresponding inscription, and if he subsequently took part in another he was given an engagement bar bearing the name of the second. Similarly with second and third bars for his third and fourth engagements. This was the first instance of bars being granted with any Indian medal the first Indian Medal, 1788-1826, with bars for battles previous to 1845, not being authorised until 1849.



54.

55. NEW ZEALAND MEDAL. 1845-66.—The obverse bears the diademed head of Queen Victoria wearing a veil, with the legend, "Victoria D.G. Britt. Reg. F.D." The reverse has a wreath of laurel, inside of which appear the dates of service of the recipient. The words "New Zealand" appear above, and "Virtutis Honor" below. The medal hangs from its ribbon by an embossed silver clasp. The New Zealand medal was not authorised until 1869, and was then issued to the officers and men of the Navy and Army for services against the Maoris between 1845 and 1847, and again for the operations carried out from 1860 to 1866. No engagement bars were given, but the medal bears on the obverse the dates between which the recipients served.



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56. PUNJAB MEDAL. 1848-49.—The obverse has the effigy of Queen Victoria with the usual wording. On the reverse is a party of Sikhs laying down their arms to General Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, who appears on horseback. To the right is a file of British troops with colours flying, and in the background a hill surmounted by palm trees. "To the Army of the Punjab" round the top; "MDCCCXLIX" at the bottom. The medal hangs from an ornamental scroll clasp. This decoration was given to the officers and men of the Navy and Army for the war which ended in the annexation of the Punjab. Three engagement bars were issued, inscribed respectively "MOOLTAN," "CHILIANWALA," and "GOOJERAT." The first was awarded for the



56.

operations before Mooltan, Dec. 27th, 1848, to Jan. 21st, 1849; the second, for the Battle of Chilianwala, Jan. 13th, 1849; and the third, for the Battle of Goojerat, Feb. 21st, 1849. The bars were awarded according as to whether the recipient had been in one, or more, battles, but a large number of medals were given without them.

57. INDIA GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL. 1854.—This medal has on the obverse the usual head of Queen Victoria with the customary legend. The reverse shows a winged figure of Victory crowning a seated warrior with a wreath of laurel. Below a lotus flower and leaves, emblematic of the East. An ornamental scroll clasp is provided for suspension. This medal was first issued in 1854, to "commemorate the services rendered against the Burmese in 1852-53." It was used subsequently, however, for many campaigns and expeditions against the native tribes, and was not finally discontinued until 1895. It was Lord Dalhousie, the Governor General of India, who, in 1852, first suggested that a general service medal for India should be adopted, and that the medal, with appropriate bars, should be given for all succeeding campaigns in India. Medals had recently



57.

become very numerous, and the idea was to limit their number. The medal was issued for a large number of small wars and expeditions, with the following bars: "PEGU," "PERSIA," "NORTH-WEST FRONTIER," "UMBEYLA," "BHOOTAN," "LOOSHAI," "PERAK," "JOWAKI 1877-8," "NAGA 1879-80," "BURMA 1885-7," "SIKKIM 1888," "HAZARA 1888," "BURMA 1887-9," "CHIN-LUSHAI 1889-90," "SAMANA 1891," "HAZARA 1891," "N.E. FRONTIER 1891," "HUNZA 1891," "BURMA 1889-92," "LUSHAI 1889-92," "CHIN HILLS 1892-93," "KACHIN HILLS 1892-93," "WAZIRISTAN 1894-5."

58. MEDALS FOR SOUTH AFRICA. 1834-5, 1846-7, 1850-53, 1877-9.—A medal for the campaigns against the Kaffirs of 1834-5, 1846-7, and 1850-3, was issued in 1854. They all bore the date "1853." The same medal, with bars inscribed "1877-8," "1878," "1878-9," "1879," and "1877-8-9," was again given for the campaigns of 1877-79 against the Galeka, Gaika, Zulu, and other Kaffir tribes, the principle being that the date or dates on the bar covered all the operations in which the recipients were engaged. The medal without bars was also given to the troops employed in Natal during the Zulu War. The obverse of all the medals is the same, and bears the diademed head of Queen Victoria with the customary inscription. The reverse shows a British lion crouching behind a bush with the words "South Africa"



58.

above. The medal issued in 1854 has the date "1853" below the lion, but in the "1877-9" specimen the date is replaced by a Zulu shield, and assegais. They both have an ornamental scroll clasp for suspension.

N.B.—The ribbon for the earlier medals was one and a half inches wide, while the orange was paler than that shown in No. 58, which is the ribbon for the medal of the 1877-9 campaign.

59. CRIMEA MEDAL. 1854-6.—The obverse of this medal bears the head of Queen Victoria, the usual wording, and the date "1854." The reverse shows a flying figure of Victory crowning with a laurel wreath a Roman warrior armed with a shield and sword. The word "Crimea" is inscribed vertically on the left. The medal is hung from its ribbon by an ornamental foliated clasp, and its issue, with bars inscribed, "Inkermann" and "Alma" for those two battles, was authorised in December, 1854, while the Crimean War was yet in progress. Subsequent orders, however, authorised additional bars being granted for "Balaklava" and "Sebastopol," while another, "Azoff," was awarded to the Navy for the operations in the Sea of Azoff. Medals with the "Balaklava" bar awarded to the 17th Lancers, 13th Light Dragoons, 11th Hussars, 4th Light Dragoons, and the 8th Hussars, are most highly prized by collectors on account of the historic charge of the Light Brigade. The bars for the Crimean medal are in the form of oak leaves, with the name of the engagement in raised letters. They are most unusual and artistic. The British medal was given to a limited number of French soldiers who fought as our Allies during the campaign.



59.

60. BALTIC MEDAL. 1854-55.—The Baltic medal bears the usual head of Queen Victoria and legend. On the reverse is a seated figure of Britannia holding a trident, with a representation of the fortress of Bomarsund and Fort Sveaborg in the background. The word "Baltic" appears at the top, and at the bottom the dates "1854-1855." The medal hangs from an ornamental scroll clasp, and no engagement bars were issued. It was issued to the officers and men serving on board H.M. ships which were in the Baltic in the years 1854 and 1855, and was also given to two officers and ninety men of the Sappers and Miners who served on board the Flagship.



60.

61. INDIAN MUTINY MEDAL. 1857-58.—This has the usual Queen's head and legend on the obverse. On the reverse is a standing figure of Britannia with a shield. Her right hand is outstretched with a wreath of laurel. The British lion appears in the background. The word "India" appears round the top circumference, and below the dates "1857-58." The artist responsible for the reverse was Mr. Leonard Wyon. The medal is suspended from its ribbon by an ornamental clasp. The decoration was awarded to the British troops employed in the Indian Mutiny, and, amongst others, was given to the officers and men of H.M.S. *Pearl* and *Shannon*, and to the crews

of the Hon. East India Company's vessels *Calcutta* and *Sans Pareil*. It was the last medal given by the Hon. East India Company



61.

in the name of the British Government. The following bars were issued: "DELHI." Granted to those employed in the operations against, and at the assault of, Delhi. May 30th to Sept. 14th, 1857. "DEFENCE OF LUCKNOW." Granted to all those who formed part of the original garrison under Major-General Sir John Inglis; and to those who succoured them, and continued the defence under Major-Generals Havelock and Outram, until relieved by Lord Clyde. June 29th–Nov. 17th, 1857. "RELIEF OF LUCKNOW." Granted to the troops engaged in the operations against Lucknow, under the immediate command of Lord Clyde. Nov. 1857. "LUCKNOW." Granted to those engaged in the operations against Lucknow, under the immediate command of Lord Clyde. Nov. 1857 and March, 1858. "CENTRAL INDIA." Granted to the troops employed in the operations against Jhansi, Calpee, and Gwalior, and to those employed in Central India. Jan.–June, 1858.

63. CHINA MEDAL. 1857–60.—This medal is of exactly the same design as that given for China, 1842, except that the date "1842" on the reverse is omitted. It is suspended from its ribbon by an ornamental clasp. It was authorised in 1861, and was first issued with a ribbon of five stripes: blue, yellow, red, white, and green, No. 62. Eventually, however, it was replaced by the crimson ribbon with yellow edges shown in No. 63. The crimson was much darker than that in the 1842 ribbon. The decoration was given to officers and men of both the Navy and Army, and the following bars were issued: "CHINA, 1842." To those entitled to the new medal who were already in possession of the one for 1842. "CANTON, 1857." To those who were employed in the operations against that city. "TAKU FORTS, 1858." To those present at the capture, 23rd May, 1858. "TAKU FORTS, 1860." To those employed in the capture of the forts, Aug. 21st, 1860. "PEKIN, 1860." To those employed in the operations resulting in the capture of Peking, Oct. 1860. "FATSHAN, 1857." To those naval officers and men present at the battle.



64.

64. CANADA GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL. 1866–70.—The issue of this medal, which was presented by the Canadian Government was not authorised until January, 1899. It was given to soldiers of the British Army, and to those of the Canadian Militia, who were employed on active service during the Fenian Raids of 1866 and 1870, and the Red River expedition of 1870. Three bars were issued, inscribed respectively: "FENIAN RAID, 1866," "FENIAN RAID, 1870," and "RED RIVER, 1870." The medal bears on one side the effigy of Queen Victoria, crowned and veiled, with the legend "Victoria Regina et Imperatrix," and on the

other, the Canadian flag surrounded by a wreath of maple. The word "CANADA" appears at the top, and the medal hangs from a straight clasp.

65. ABYSSINIAN MEDAL. 1867-68.—The obverse of this medal has a small bust of Queen Victoria within a beaded circle. The circle forms the centre of a nine-pointed star, the points of which reach to the circumference of the medal. The triangular spaces between the points of the star contain the nine letters of the word "ABYSSINIA." On the obverse there is a laurel wreath, inside of which are the name, rank, and ship or regiment of the recipient in raised letters. The medal is surmounted by an imperial crown, and a large silver ring through which the ribbon passes. It was awarded to the soldiers and sailors who took part in the Abyssinian operations of 1867-68, which resulted in the capture of Magdala. It is the only medal on which the name of the recipient is embossed on the reverse, the usual custom being for the name, rank, etc., of the recipient to be engraved upon the rim.



65.

66. ASHANTEE MEDAL. 1873-74.—This medal was given to all the men of Her Majesty's Forces who were employed on the Gold Coast during the operations against the King of Ashantee, 1873-74. The obverse bears the head of Queen Victoria with the usual wording, and the reverse a scene in high relief, representing a fight in the bush between British soldiers and a party of natives. The design, which is considered by experts to be one of the finest seen on British medals, was executed by Sir Edwin Poynter, R.A. A plain silver clasp is provided for suspension from the ribbon. An engagement bar, inscribed "COOMASSIE," was awarded to all those who were present at the battle of Amoafu, and the actions between that place and Coomassie, including the capture of the latter. Also to those who, during the five days of those battles, were engaged north of the Prah in maintaining and protecting the lines of communication of the main army.



66.

66. EAST AND WEST AFRICA MEDAL. 1887-1900.—The Ashantee medal, 1873-74, was again made use of for many expeditions in East and West Africa between 1887 and 1900. It is impossible here to mention all these small campaigns, but the medal with the following bars was issued to the officers and men of the Navy and Army: "1887-8." For operations against the Yonnie tribe. Nov. 1887 to Jan. 1888. "WITU 1890." For Witu expedition of 1890, carried out by men from H.M. ships with marines. "1891-2." Expedition up the Gambia. "1892." Expeditions against Tambi, March-April;

against Toniataba, March–April, and against the Jebus, May. “WITU AUGUST 1893.” For the Pumwani and Ilongeni expeditions, carried out by 236 officers and men of H.M. ships *Blanche*, *Sparrow*, and *Swallow*. “JUBA RIVER 1893.” For the expedition of Aug. 1893, carried out by 1 officer and 40 men of H.M. ships *Blanche*. “LIWONDI 1893.” Feb.–March, 1893. 3 officers and 34 men of H.M. ships *Herald* and *Mosquito*. “LAKE NYASSA 1893.” Nov. 1893. H.M. ships *Adventurer* and *Pioneer* and 100 Sikhs. “1893–4.” 50 men of West India Regiment who took part in Gambia expedition, 1894. “GAMBIA 1894.” Feb.–March. Men of H.M. ships *Alecto*, *Magpie*, *Raleigh*, *Satellite*, and *Widgeon*. “BENIN RIVER 1894.” Aug.–Sept. 1894. H.M. ships *Alecto*, *Philomel*, *Phoebe*, and *Widgeon*. “BRASS RIVER 1895.” Feb. 1895. H.M. ships *Barrosa*, *St. George*, *Thrush*, and *Widgeon*. “1896–97.” “1896–98.” Operations in the Gold Coast, Lagos, Borgu, and in various other operations between 1896 and 1898. Recipient received a bar according to the date of the operations in which he had taken part. “1896–99.” To all officers and men on military duty in the northern territory of the Gold Coast, or in the Hinterland of Lagos, Nov. 1896–May, 1899. “NIGER 1897.” Egbon, Bida and Ilorin expeditions. Jan.–Feb. 1897. “BENIN 1897.” Benin expedition. Officers and men of H.M. ships *Forte*, *Philomel*, *St. George*, *Barrosa*, *Phoebe*, *Theseus*, *Widgeon*, *Magpie*, and *Alecto*. “DAWKITA 1897.” To the men of the Gold Coast Constabulary engaged in the Defence of Dawkita. “1897–98.” Same as “1896–98.” “1898.” Same as “1896–98.” “SIERRA LEONE 1898–99.” Military operations in Sierra Leone. Feb. 1898–March, 1899. “1899.” For Bula and other expeditions of 1899. “1900.” Munshi and Kaduna Expeditions, Jan.–May, 1900. Men already in possession of the medal received the bar only on taking part in a subsequent expedition. For one expedition, that against M’wele in 1895–96, the medal was issued with no bar, but with the word

“M’wele” and the date engraved on the rim. This medal, with its familiar black and yellow ribbon, is still worn by many officers and men of the Royal Navy, for the sailors in the men-of-war in East and West Africa were constantly employed in expeditions into the interior against rebellious chiefs. The possession of the medal usually means that the wearer has seen a good deal of hard bush fighting, for, as a rule, the decoration was not issued to those who had not served ashore, and had not been in action. As many as five bars are sometimes seen attached to the ribbon, while two, three, and four are by no means rare.



67.

67. MEDAL FOR AFGHANISTAN. 1878–80.

—The obverse has the usual head of Queen Victoria, with the legend “Victoria Regina et Imperatrix.” On the reverse a column of British troops are shown on the march. They are accompanied by native cavalry, and an officer rides in the foreground. In the centre is an elephant carrying a mountain-gun. A mountain with a castle on its summit is in the background. The word “Afghanistan” appears round the top

circumference, and below the dates "1878-9-80." The medal hangs from its ribbon by a plain silver clasp. The following engagement bars were issued: "ALI-MUSJID." For the capture of Ali Musjid, Nov. 21st, 1878. "PEIWAR-KOTAL." For the forcing of the Peiwar Kotal of Dec. 2nd, 1878. "CHARASIA." For the action of Oct. 6th, 1879. "AHMED-KHEL." For battle of April 19th, 1880. "KABUL." For the operations at and around Kabul, Dec. 10th to 23rd, 1879. "KANDAHAR." To the troops under Sir Frederick Roberts' command who fought in the action against Sirdar Mahomed Ayub Khan on Sept. 1st, 1880. It was first proposed to issue the "India Medal, 1854," with bars for "Afghanistan," "Ali Musjid," and "Peiwar Kotal," for this campaign, but Queen Victoria subsequently decided to give a separate medal. The crimson in the ribbon is said to represent the heraldic colour of Great Britain, and the green the sacred colour of the Prophet.

52. KABUL TO KANDAHAR STAR. 1880. This decoration consists of a bronze, five-pointed star with radiations. In the inner angles of the points a small ball. In the centre of the star the Royal and Imperial cypher "V.R.I." encircled by the words "KABUL TO KANDAHAR." The back of the star is plain bronze with a hollow centre, and is generally inscribed with the name, rank, and regiment of the recipient. The star is surmounted by a crown and a ring, and the ribbon for suspension passes through the latter. No clasps were issued. The decoration was given to all the troops who took part in Lord Roberts' celebrated march from Kabul to Kandahar, August 3rd to 31st, 1880, and the bronze of which it is made came from guns taken from Ayooob Khan at the battle of Kandahar September 1st, 1880.



52.

68. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL.—On the obverse is the head of Queen Victoria with the legend, "Victoria Regina et Imperatrix." On the reverse are the arms of Cape Colony, with the words "Cape of Good Hope" round the top circumference. The medal hangs from its ribbon by means of a straight clasp, and was issued by the Cape of Good Hope Government in 1900, with the approval of the home Government. It was awarded to the Colonial troops and to a small number of British officers and men who took part in the Basutoland and Transkei operations of 1880-1, and in Bechuanaland in 1896-7. Three bars were awarded: "BASUTOLAND," "TRANSKEI," and "BECHUANALAND."



68.

69. EGYPTIAN MEDAL. 1882-1889.—The obverse bears the head of Queen Victoria with the usual legend, "Victoria Regina et

Imperatrix," and the reverse a representation of the Sphinx on a pedestal, with the word "Egypt" above it. The medal issued in



69.

1882 bears the date on the reverse, but in subsequent issues the date is omitted. It hangs from its ribbon by a straight clasp. The medal was awarded to all soldiers and sailors who took part in the operations in Egypt and the Soudan, 1882-1889, and the blue and white stripes in the ribbon are sometimes said to typify the Blue and White Niles. The following clasps were issued: "ALEXANDRIA, 11th July." To those present at the bombardment of Alexandria. "TEL-EL-KEBIR." For the engagement of September 13th, 1882. "SUAKIN." To those who were landed at Suakin or Trinkitat between February 19th and March 26th, 1884,

and had already received the 1882 medal. Those who had not been awarded the '82 medal received a medal with no bar. "EL-TEB." To those present at the battle on February 29th, 1884. "TAMAAL." To those present at the battle of March 13th, 1884. "EL-TEB. TAMAAL." To those present at both the above battles. "THE NILE. 1884-85." To those officers and men who served south of Assouan on or before March 7th, 1885. "ABU KLEA." To those who fought in the battle of January 17th, 1885. "KIRBEKAN." For the battle of February 10th, 1885. "SUAKIN, 1885." To those who were engaged in the operations at Suakin between March 1st and May 14th, 1885.



70.

"TOFREK." For the action of March 22nd, 1885. "GEMAIZAH, 1888." To those who were landed at Suakin before the battle of Gemaizah on December 20th, 1888, and were present at the engagement. "TOSKI 1889." For the battle of Toski, August 3rd, 1889. Many medals without bars were issued to the soldiers serving in Egypt, and to the sailors who served on board ships in Egyptian waters.

70. NORTH-WEST CANADA. 1885.—The obverse of this medal bears the head of Queen Victoria with the words, "Victoria Regina et Imperatrix." The reverse has the words, "North-West Canada, 1885," surrounded by a wreath of maple. The medal hangs from its ribbon by a plain silver bar. The decoration was given by the home Government to the Canadian troops who were engaged in suppressing Riel's rebellion in North-West Canada in 1885. No British troops took

part in the expedition. One bar, "SASKATCHEWAN," was awarded to those men who were present at the battle of that name.

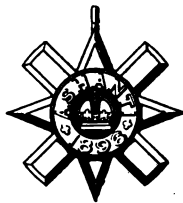
71. MEDALS AWARDED BY CHARTERED COMPANY OF SOUTH AFRICA FOR SERVICE IN MATABELELAND, 1893; RHODESIA, 1896; and MASHONALAND, 1897.—The obverse bears the head of Queen Victoria with the usual legend, and the reverse

shows the British lion charging and trampling upon native weapons. The lion is wounded in front by an assegai. In the background a bush. Above "Matabeleland, 1893," "Rhodesia, 1896," or "Mashonaland, 1897," as the case may be. Below "British South Africa Company." The medal hangs from an ornamental floreated clasp. The Matabeleland medal was given to those Imperial and Colonial troops who were engaged with the Matabele under King Lobengula between October and December, 1893. That for Rhodesia was awarded to those who served in the operations in that place between March and December, 1896, and that for Mashonaland to those who took part in the expeditions and operations of 1897. Men who were already in possession of the medal received bars inscribed, "RHODESIA, 1896," or "MASHONALAND, 1897," for the subsequent operations. The cost of the medal was defrayed by the Chartered Company of South Africa, but its issue was sanctioned by Queen Victoria.



71.

72. ASHANTI STAR. 1896.—This decoration was awarded to the officers and men who took part in the expedition of 1895-96 to suppress slavery and human sacrifices, and to punish King Prempeh for his refusal to carry out his part of the treaty of 1874. The force had a very difficult march through swamps and dense forests, but the King was compelled to render public submission to the Governor, and, with his principal chiefs, was made a prisoner and deported. The bad climate occasioned many deaths, and Prince Henry of Battenberg was one of the victims. It is understood that Princess Henry designed the bronze star which was awarded by the Queen for the expedition. It consists of a four-pointed star with a St. Andrew's cross between the arms. In the centre of the obverse is a crown encircled by a band, on which are the word "Ashanti" and the date "1896." The reverse is plain, but bears the words "From the Queen." The star is surmounted by a ring through which the ribbon passes, and no engagement bars were issued.



72.

73. INDIA MEDAL. 1895.—The obverse bears the effigy of Queen Victoria with the legend "Victoria Regina et Imperatrix." The reverse shows a British and an Indian soldier each supporting the British standard. At the sides the word "India" and the date "1895." An ornamental scroll clasp is provided for suspension. This medal—sanctioned in 1896—owed its origin to the Chitral Expedition of 1895. The India General Service medal of 1854 had been issued with no less than twenty-three different bars between the date of its institution and 1894, and as many officers and men were in possession

of it with as many as five or ten of its different clasps, it had lost, in their eyes, a considerable amount of its value as a record of their campaigns. It was considered, therefore, that the time had come to start a new one. For the Chitral campaign, accordingly, the new medal was issued with bars for "DEFENCE OF CHITRAL 1895" and "RELIEF OF CHITRAL 1895." In 1898 it was again given with bars "PUNJAB FRONTIER 1897-8," "MALAKAND 1897," "SAMANA 1897," and "TIRAH 1897-8," to the officers and men who had taken part in the different expeditions. Again, in March, 1903, with King Edward's effigy on the obverse and a bar inscribed "WAZIRISTAN 1901-2," it was awarded for the operations carried out between November, 1901, and the following February. Those officers and men who had already received

Queen Victoria's medal were awarded the bar only.

74. CENTRAL AFRICA MEDAL. 1891-1898.—The obverse and reverse are exactly the same as those of the Ashantee medal, 1874, but as the ribbon is different it is held to be a separate decoration. The first medal, sanctioned in 1895, was awarded for various expeditions in Eastern and Central Africa between 1891 and 1894. No bars were given, and there was a ring in the top of the medal through which the ribbon passed. The greatest number of recipients were members of native regiments and their British officers, so the medal is rather rare. In 1889 the same medal was again issued for operations in British Central Africa between 1894 and 1898. This time, however, it was fitted with a plain silver clasp for suspension, while a bar inscribed "CENTRAL AFRICA 1894-1898" was added. Those officers and men who had already received the 1891-94 medal received the bar only, and had the rings of their medals removed and the plain silver clasp for suspension substituted. The black in this ribbon is said to allude to the Zanzibar troops employed in the expeditions; the terra-cotta, to the Sikhs; and the white, to the Europeans.



75.

75. SOUDAN MEDAL. 1896-97.—This medal has a half-length figure of Queen Victoria on the obverse with the words "Victoria Regina et Imperatrix." On the reverse appears a seated figure of Victory and a trophy of draped flags. The figure holds in her right hand a palm leaf, and in her left a wreath of olives. Below is the word "Sudan." The medal hangs from a plain clasp, and no engagement bars were awarded. The black in this ribbon is said to represent the dervish enemy; the yellow, the desert; and the scarlet stripe, the "thin red line" of British troops. The medal was given in 1899 and was bestowed on all those who had taken part in the operations for the reconquest of the Soudan.

76. EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA MEDAL. 1899.—The obverse of this medal is exactly the same as that of the Soudan medal for 1896-97 just described. The reverse has a standing figure of Britannia with a trident in her right hand and a palm branch and scroll in her left. The left arm is extended towards the sun which is just rising over the horizon. The British lion stands beside the figure of Britannia, and the words "East and Central Africa" appear below. The medal hangs from a straight clasp. It was given to the soldiers employed in the military operations in Uganda in 1897-98; to those who took part in the expedition against the Ogaden Somalis, April to August, 1898; and to those troops employed in the operations against Kabarega in Uganda between March and May, 1899. The following bars were issued: "LUBWA'S." For those who took part in the expedition against the Soudanese mutineers. September, 1897, to February, 1898. "UGANDA 1897-8." To those who took part in military operations in Uganda between July, 1897, and March, 1898. "1898." For the expedition against the Ogaden Somalis, April-August, 1898. "UGANDA 1899." To those employed in the expeditions against Kabarega. This medal superseded the Central Africa Medal, 1891-98.



76.

This medal superseded

77. ROYAL NIGER COMPANY'S MEDAL. 1899.—Following the example of the British South Africa Company, the Royal Niger Company, in 1899, decided, with Government approval, to issue a medal to those troops and constabulary who had taken part in expeditions in their territory between 1886 and 1897. The medal was only given to men who had been in expeditions in which casualties had occurred, and was awarded in silver to Europeans, and in bronze to natives. One bar, inscribed "NIGERIA 1886-1897" was issued. The medal itself bears on its obverse the head of Queen Victoria wearing a wreath of laurel, with the words "Victoria Regina et Imperatrix." On the reverse is a shield inscribed with the words "Pax," "Jus," and "Ars," the three words forming the letter Y. Behind the shield is a trophy of swords, guns, and flags, and the whole design is surrounded by a wreath of laurel. This medal is very rare indeed in the British Army.



77.

78. SOUTH AFRICAN MEDAL. 1899-1902.—This medal bears on one side the head of Queen Victoria with the customary legend. On the reverse there is a figure of Britannia with a flag in her left hand, and extending her right hand with a laurel wreath towards an advancing

party of soldiers. In the background is the sea with men-of-war upon it. Above are the words "South Africa." The medal hangs from a plain silver clasp. It was granted to all officers and men of the Navy and Army, and to all hospital nurses, who actually served in South Africa between October 11th, 1899, and May 31st, 1902. Also to troops in Cape Colony and Natal at the outbreak of hostilities, and to the soldiers guarding Boer prisoners at St. Helena between April 14th, 1900, and May 31st, 1902. A similar medal with the same ribbon, but with the word "Mediterranean" on the reverse, was given to the officers and men of the Militia battalions who served in the Mediterranean garrisons during the war. It is impossible to give full details of all the different actions for which bars were awarded, but the following were issued: "CAPE COLONY," "NATAL," "RHODESIA,"



78.

"RELIEF OF MAFEKING," "DEFENCE OF KIMBERLEY," "TALANA," "ELANDSLAAGTE," "DEFENCE OF LADYSMITH," "BELMONT," "MODDER RIVER," "TUGELA HEIGHTS," "RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY," "PAARDEBERG," "ORANGE FREE STATE," "RELIEF OF LADYSMITH," "DRIEFONTEIN," "WEPENER," "DEFENCE OF MAFEKING," "TRANSVAAL," "JOHANNESBURG," "LAING'S NEK," "DIAMOND HILL," "WITTEBERGEN," "BELFAST," "SOUTH AFRICA 1901," "SOUTH AFRICA 1902." The bars "South Africa 1901" and "South Africa 1902" were awarded to those officers and men who had served in South Africa during those years, but who were not eligible for the medal subsequently given by King Edward (see the next medal described). The "Cape Colony," "Natal," "Orange Free State," and "Transvaal" bars were given to troops who were employed in the places named between certain dates who did not receive any other bar for an engagement in Cape Colony, Natal, the Orange Free State, or the Transvaal. Nobody, however, could be awarded both the "Natal" and "Cape Colony" bars. All the officers and men in the ships on the Cape of Good Hope station received the medal, but those who did not land on duty received it without bars. The ribbon of this medal, red, blue, and orange, is frequently seen on the breasts of old soldiers who have rejoined the Army for the present war.

79. KING EDWARD'S SOUTH AFRICAN MEDAL. 1901-1902.—The obverse of this medal has the head of King Edward VII. with the legend "Edwardus VII. Rex. Imperator." The reverse and mounting are the same as Queen Victoria's medal for the same campaign. It was given to all officers and men, doctors, and nursing sisters who were actually serving in South Africa on or after January 1st, 1902, provided they had completed eighteen months' war service on that date, or afterwards completed it before June 1st, 1902. Bars inscribed "SOUTH AFRICA 1901" and "SOUTH AFRICA 1902" were given with it, and those who did not qualify for the King's medal were eligible to receive them with their Queen's medals. The green, white, and orange ribbon of King Edward's South African medal is never seen

except in conjunction with the red, blue, and orange ribbon of the Queen's, for if a man was awarded the former, he must also have been eligible for the latter. Very few King's medals are seen in the Royal Navy, for by the middle of 1901 most of the naval brigades had returned to their ships, and men who were not ashore on war service did not receive them.

80. CHINA MEDAL. 1900.—This medal was sanctioned in 1902 for the men of the Navy and Army who had been employed in North China during the so-called "Boxer Rebellion" of 1900. It was given to all officers and men who were employed in North China and in the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang between June 11th and December 31st, 1900, and also to those Indian troops who served in China under the orders of General Sir A. Gaselee. The medal bears on the obverse the head of Queen Victoria with the usual legend, while the reverse is the same as for the China medal of 1842, with the date altered to "1900." It is suspended from its ribbon by means of a plain silver clasp. The following bars were issued: "TAKU FORTS." To those engaged in the capture of the forts at the mouth of the Peiho, June 17th, 1900. "DEFENCE OF LEGATIONS." To those who defended the Pekin Legations between June 10th and August 14th, 1900. "RELIEF OF PEKIN." To those employed ashore in the operations between June 10th and August 14th, 1900, which culminated in the relief of Pekin. Many men in the Navy possess the China medal, but the greater number of them have no bars, which means that the recipients did not actually land on active service.

81. ASHANTI MEDAL. 1901.—This medal was sanctioned in October, 1901, and was granted to the men of the Ashanti Field Force who were employed in quelling the rebellion of the native tribes between March 31st and December 25th, 1900. During this time, also, the capital, Kumassi, was besieged by the rebels. The medal has on its obverse the bust of King Edward with the usual wording, and on the reverse a representation of the British lion looking to the left towards a rising sun. A native shield and two spears lie at the feet of the lion, and below, in an oblong, is the word "Ashanti." A plain silver clasp is provided for suspension from the ribbon. A bar, inscribed "KUMASSI," was given to those who took part in the defence and relief of that place.



81.

82. AFRICA GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL. 1902.—The obverse of this medal is the same as that of the Ashanti medal just described, while the reverse is identical with that of the East and Central Africa of 1899, but with the word "Africa." It is suspended from its ribbon by means of a plain silver clasp. The medal, as its name implies, was awarded for all the expeditions and small wars in



82.

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Africa carried out by the Navy and Army between 1901 and the time of King Edward's death. It is impossible to give the details of all these different expeditions, but the following bars were awarded: "N. NIGERIA," for operations of 1900-1; "N. NIGERIA 1902"; "N. NIGERIA 1903"; "N. NIGERIA 1903-4"; "N. NIGERIA 1904"; "N. NIGERIA 1906"; "S. NIGERIA," for operations of 1901; "S. NIGERIA 1902"; "S. NIGERIA 1902-3"; "S. NIGERIA 1903"; "S. NIGERIA 1903-4"; "S. NIGERIA 1904"; "S. NIGERIA 1904-5"; "S. NIGERIA 1905"; "S. NIGERIA 1905-6"; "EAST AFRICA 1902"; "EAST AFRICA 1904"; "EAST AFRICA 1905"; "EAST AFRICA 1906"; "WEST AFRICA 1906"; "WEST AFRICA 1908"; "SOMALILAND 1901"; "SOMALILAND 1902-4"; "SOMALILAND 1908-10"; "JUBALAND"; "UGANDA 1900"; "B.C.A. 1899-1900"; "GAMBIA"; "ARO 1901-1902"; "LANGO 1901"; "JIDBALLI"; "KISSI 1905"; "NANDI 1905-6." This medal, with various of the bars, is frequently seen worn by naval officers and men. It is rarer in the Army, but has been bestowed upon many of the West African troops and men of different Indian regiments.



83.

natives, while the sun is bursting forth from behind receding storm clouds. One bar, inscribed "1906," was issued with the medal.



84.

84. TIBET MEDAL. 1903-4.—This medal was awarded to all members of the Tibet Mission and the accompanying troops who served at, or beyond, Siliguri, between December 13th, 1903, and September 23rd, 1904. The medal bears on the obverse the head of King Edward VII., with the usual inscription, and on the reverse the representation of a fort on a hill with "Tibet 1903-4" below. A plain silver clasp is provided for suspension. A bar inscribed "GYANTSE" was given with the medal to all those who were present at the operations near Gyantse between May 3rd and July 6th, 1904. Comparatively few British troops received this medal, so that it is rarely seen in Great Britain.

85. INDIA GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL. 1908.—In December, 1908, a new Indian General Service Medal was issued for the North-West Frontier campaign of that year. It bears the bust of King Edward in military uniform, with the legend "Edwardus VII. Kaisar-i-Hind." The reverse shows a fort on a hill-top with mountains in the background, and below the word "India" inside branches of oak and laurel. The medal hangs from an ornamental scroll clasp, and one bar, "NORTH WEST FRONTIER 1908," was granted. It was the last medal issued during the reign of King Edward. After the Abor Expedition of 1911-12, the same medal, but with King George's effigy on the obverse, was issued to the troops who had taken part. A bar inscribed "ABOR 1911-12" was awarded with it, and those men who already possessed King Edward's medal received the bar only.



85.

86. NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL. 1915.—This medal was established by King George in 1915, "to be awarded for service in minor naval operations, whether in the nature of belligerency or police, which may be considered of sufficient importance to justify the award of a medal in cases where no other medal would be appropriate. The medal will have a distinctive ribbon, white with crimson borders, and two crimson stripes, and a clasp with appropriate wording." At the time of its establishment the clasp inscribed "Persian Gulf, 1909-1914," was authorised to be issued with the medal to the officers and men of H.M. ships who were employed in the operations for the suppression of the arms traffic in the Arabian Sea or Persian Gulf, north of Latitude 22°, north and west of Longitude 64° east, between October 19th, 1909, and August 1st, 1914. The obverse bears the head of King George in naval uniform with the usual legend, and the reverse a representation of Britannia and two sea-horses travelling through the sea.

87. LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL. NAVY.—This medal was first established by King William IV., in 1831. It is now granted to petty officers and men of the Royal Navy, and to non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines, who have served for fifteen years with very good characters. Gratuities, varying with the rank of the recipients, may also be granted. The medal, which hangs from a straight clasp, bears on its obverse the bust of the King in naval uniform, and on the reverse the representation of an old-fashioned line-of-battle ship at anchor. The ship is surrounded by a rope cable tied in a reef knot at the bottom, and round the circumference outside the rope are the words "For Long Service and Good Conduct."



87.

88. LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL. ARMY.—This medal was also instituted by King William IV. in 1830. It is now awarded to non-commissioned officers and men of the British

Army after eighteen years' service with irreproachable character, and may be given with or without a gratuity of £5 on discharge, according to the decision of the War Office authorities. The medal hangs from an ornamental scroll clasp, and has on one side the effigy of the reigning Sovereign in Field Marshal's uniform, and on the other the inscription, "For Long Service and Good Conduct."



88.

88, 89. MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL. ARMY AND ROYAL MARINES.—This medal was instituted in 1845 for the Army, and four years later for the Royal Marines. It is awarded to Sergeants of the Army and Royal Marines as rewards for meritorious or distinguished service, in peace or in war. It is only given on very rare occasions, and may not be worn with the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. A sum of £4000 a year is at the disposal of the War Office, and £400 a year at the disposal of the Admiralty, to be granted in annuities with the medal, but the annuities are not allowed to exceed £20 a year each. In the case of the Royal Marines the medals are only granted to Sergeants who have completed twenty-one years' service, or have been granted a life pension on account of wounds received in action or on duty, and as only a certain number of them can be awarded, they are very rarely seen. The regulations for the Army are very similar. The decoration has on the obverse the effigy of the reigning Sovereign, and on the reverse the words "For Meritorious Service," surrounded by two branches of laurel, and surmounted by the Imperial crown. It is worn on the left breast; is hung from an ornamental clasp; and the ribbon is crimson for the Army, and dark blue for the Royal Marines (No. 89).

90. DECORATION FOR OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.—This Decoration may be conferred upon Commissioned Officers of the Royal Naval Reserve after fifteen years' service as such. The design is very similar to that of the Volunteer Officers' Decoration of 1892. The letters "R.D." are inserted in the Navy List against the names of officers who have received the Decoration. The ribbon is the same as that of the R.N.R. Long Service and Good Conduct medal, but is one and a half inches wide instead of one and a quarter inches.

90. DECORATION FOR OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.—Commissioned Officers of the R.N. Volunteer Reserve, similarly, may be granted a decoration, designated "The Volunteer Officer's Decoration," after twenty years' service. The letters "V.D." are inserted in the Navy List against the names of officers who have received it.



90.

90. ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL.—This medal may be granted to men of the Royal Naval Reserve who satisfactorily complete fifteen years' service, with the necessary periods of naval training,

provided their characters have never been assessed below "V.G." The medal bears on one side the bust of His Majesty in naval uniform, and on the other a representation of a battleship, with the legend "Diuturne fidelis." It hangs from its green ribbon by a straight clasp.

90. ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE LONG SERVICE MEDAL.—Members of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve may also be granted a medal for long service after twelve years. Previous service in the Volunteer or Territorial forces, including service in a Cadet Corps or Cadet Battalion, from the age of fifteen is also allowed to count. The medal is similar to that for the Royal Naval Reserve.

90. VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' DECORATION. 1892.—This decoration was instituted in July, 1892, for the purpose of rewarding "efficient and capable" officers of the Volunteer Force who had served for twenty years. Two years later a similar distinction was introduced for officers of volunteer forces in India and the Colonies, but in the case of India the qualifying service was reduced to eighteen years. The badge consists of an oval oak wreath in silver, tied in gold, and having in the centre the Royal cypher surmounted by the Imperial Crown, both in gold. It is suspended from its ribbon by a silver ring, while the ribbon itself is one and a half inches wide, and has a silver bar brooch with oak leaves at the top. In the decoration for British volunteer officers the cypher was "V.R." or "E.R. VII." according to the reign in which it was issued, while that for Indian and Colonial officers had "V.R.I." or "E.R.I. VII." The award of the decoration entitled the recipient to use the letters "V.D." after his name. The V.D., except for India, became obsolete when the volunteer force was disbanded in 1908.



90.

90. COLONIAL OFFICERS' AUXILIARY FORCES DECORATION.—This decoration was established in 1899 for commissioned officers in the Colonial Auxiliary Forces who had served for twenty years, service on the West Coast of Africa counting double. It superseded the V.D. for colonial officers. The oval badge has in the centre the Royal and Imperial cypher "E.R.I. VII." or "G.R.I. V.," as the case may be. The cypher is surrounded by a band bearing the words "Colonial Auxiliary Forces," while the badge is surmounted by an Imperial Crown. It hangs from a green ribbon one and a quarter inches wide, by means of a straight silver clasp.



90.

90. VOLUNTEER LONG SERVICE MEDAL. 1894.—This medal was instituted in 1894 for men of the Volunteer Forces who had completed twenty years' service. In 1896 its issue was extended to the Indian and Colonial forces, eighteen years service being the qualification in India. The medal, which hangs from a straight clasp and a green ribbon one and a quarter inches wide, has on the obverse the effigy of the

reigning Sovereign, with the usual legend. The obverse has laurel branches and intertwined scrolls bearing the words, "For Long Service in the Volunteer Force." In the Indian and Colonial medals the obverse had "et Imperatrix," or "et Imperator," added to the legend. This medal became obsolete in Great Britain on the disbandment of the volunteers in 1908, but, with the effigy of the reigning Sovereign on the obverse, the words on the reverse altered to "For Long Service in the Colonial Auxiliary Forces," and the laurel branches surmounted by the Imperial Crown, is still issued in the Colonies.



90.

The Honourable Artillery Company had a special ribbon for this medal. It is half scarlet, half dark blue, with narrow yellow edges.

91. TERRITORIAL DECORATION.—This decoration, instituted to replace the Volunteer Officers' Decoration of 1892, when the Territorial Force was established, is of much the same design as the V.D. It has the cypher "E.R. VII.," or "G.R. V.," according to the reign in which it was issued, and hangs from a green ribbon, one and a half inches wide, with a yellow stripe down the centre. Recipients are entitled to use the letters "T.D." after their names.



91.

91. TERRITORIAL EFFICIENCY MEDAL.—

This medal was instituted by King Edward on the establishment of the Territorial Force in 1908-9. It really superseded the old Volunteer Long Service medal, and is awarded to men of the Territorial Force after twelve years' service, provided they have undergone at least twelve trainings. The medal, which is oval, bears on its obverse the head of the reigning Sovereign with the usual legend. On the reverse it has the inscription "Territorial Efficiency Medal." The ribbon is the same as for the Territorial Officers' Decoration, but is one and a quarter inches in width instead of one and a half inches. The ribbon passes

through a ring in the top of the medal.

92. IMPERIAL YEOMANRY LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL.—This medal is given to members of the Imperial Yeomanry after ten years' service with a minimum of ten trainings. It is oval, and bears on one side the head of the reigning Sovereign, and on the other, "Imperial Yeomanry. For Long Service and Good Conduct." It hangs from a yellow ribbon passing through a ring in the top of the medal.

93. MILITIA LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL.—This medal was granted by King Edward to all non-commissioned officers and men of good character in the Militia who were serving on, or after, November 9th, 1904. Eighteen years' service were required to

qualify for the medal, and recipients must have undergone at least fifteen annual trainings. The medal, which is oval, has on its obverse the head of King Edward with the usual legend, and on the reverse the words "Militia. For Long Service and Good Conduct." It hangs from a light blue ribbon by a ring in the top of the medal.



93.

94. SPECIAL RESERVE LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL.—This medal is granted to members of the Special Reserve of the Army after a certain number of years service with good character. It is similar to the Territorial Efficiency and Imperial Yeomanry Long Service and Good Conduct medals, but has different wording on the reverse, and hangs from a dark blue ribbon with a light blue stripe.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

88. India. 95. Cape of Good Hope. 96. Tasmania. 97. West African Frontier Force and King's African Rifles. 98. Australian Commonwealth. 99. New South Wales. 100. Queensland. 101. Natal. 102. Permanent Overseas Forces.

A medal for Long Service and Good Conduct is awarded to native troops in India in much the same conditions as in the Imperial Forces. It hangs from the same ribbon, and has the same clasp, as the medal for the British Army. The obverse, however, has the inscription "Kaisar-I-Hind," as well as the effigy of the reigning Sovereign, while on the reverse there is a wreath of lotus flowers and leaves encircling one of palm leaves. Between the wreaths is the circular inscription, "For Long Service and Good Conduct," and inside the inner palm wreath is the word "India." Medals for Long Service and Good Conduct are also given to the men of permanently embodied Colonial troops. The medals are the same as for the British Army, except that the words "et Imperator" are added to the legend on the obverse, while the name of the Colony appears on the reverse above the inscription, "For Long Service and Good Conduct." The ribbons are crimson, but each Colony has a stripe of a distinctive colour down the centre.

COLONIAL DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDALS.—Medals for "Distinguished Conduct in the Field," for acts of gallantry in war, are also awarded to men of permanently embodied Colonial Forces. The medals are the same as those for the British soldiers, but the name of the Colony appears on the reverse of the medal, while the ribbon is of a distinctive colour. Ribbon No. **103** shows the D.C.M. for the native troops of the West African Frontier Force and the King's African Rifles. It is believed that the D.C.Ms. awarded to Colonial troops during the present war have been of the usual British pattern.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDALS.—Medals for Meritorious Service are awarded to native troops of the Indian Army, and to the men of permanently embodied Colonial

Forces, in much the same way as in the British Army. That for the Indian Army is the same as the Indian Long Service and Good Conduct medal with the inscription on the reverse altered to "For Meritorious Service," and hangs from the usual crimson ribbon. The Colonial Meritorious Service medals, too, are the same as those for the British Army, except that the name of the Colony appears on the reverse above the crown, and the words "et Imperator" are added to the legend on the obverse. The ribbons are crimson with stripes of the distinctive colours, and ribbon No. 104 shows that of the Australian Commonwealth Meritorious Service medal.

105. TURKISH MEDAL FOR THE CRIMEAN WAR.—After the Crimean War, the Turkish Government presented a silver medal to certain of the soldiers and sailors of the Allied Forces—British, French, and Sardinians—who had taken part in the campaign. The medal bears on the obverse a field gun, upon which is spread a map of the Crimea. In the background are the British, French, Sardinian, and Turkish flags, and below is the inscription, "Crimea 1855" in English, French, or Italian. The reverse has the Sultan's cypher within a laurel wreath, with the word "Crimea" in Turkish, and the date "1271" in Arabic. Permission to wear the medals was granted to the British recipients, and they were generally fitted with a ring for suspension, or else with silver clasps. The medals intended for the British had the British and Turkish flags to the fore on the obverse, with the inscription in English; those for the French troops had the French and Turkish flags to the front, with the wording in French; and those for the Sardinians the Sardinian and Turkish flags to the fore, and the inscription in Italian. Owing, however, to the ship bringing home the British medals being wrecked, many of our soldiers and sailors received French or Sardinian medals instead of the ones originally intended for them.

106. SARDINIAN MEDAL FOR CRIMEAN WAR.—After the Crimean War the King of Sardinia also awarded a silver medal to 450 specially selected officers and men of the Navy and Army. The obverse has the arms of Savoy, surmounted by the crown of Sardinia, within two branches of palm and olive. Round the circumference is the legend "Al Valore Militare." On the reverse is the name, and regiment or ship, of the recipient, within a laurel wreath, and outside the wreath are the words, "Spedizione d'oriente. 1855-56." The blue watered ribbon passes through a broad loop at the top of the medal.

107. MEDAL FOR CHITRAL CAMPAIGN GIVEN BY THE MAHARAJAH OF JUMMOO AND KASHMIR.—The Maharajah of Jummoo and Kashmir presented a bronze medal to certain British officers and to the men of the native levies (Irregular troops) who took part in the defence and relief of Chitral, 1895. The decoration is kidney shaped, and has on the obverse a coat of arms with two native soldiers as supporters, with, below, a native inscription on a scroll, and the words, "Jummoo and Kashmir." The reverse has a representation of a fortress with troops in the foreground. It hangs from its ribbon by an ornamental clasp exactly similar to that of the 1895 India medal, and has one bar inscribed, "Chitral 1895." This medal is not worn in uniform by British officers and men.

108. KHEDIVE'S BRONZE STAR. 1882-90.—The Khedive of Egypt presented a bronze star to every officer and man of the Navy and Army who had received the British war medal for the Egyptian campaigns, 1882-5. The decoration consists of a five-pointed bronze star, in the centre of which is a view of the Sphinx, with the desert and pyramids in the background. The view in the centre is surrounded by a circular band, on which are the words "Egypt 1882," above, and below, in Arabic, "Khedive of Egypt 1299." On the reverse is the Khedive's monogram surmounted by a crown. The star is suspended by a ring from an ornamental clasp, and in the centre of this clasp is a star and a crescent. The bronze star was first given for the 1882 campaign, but its issue was subsequently extended for the 1884, 1885, 1888-9, and 1890 operations. The later stars are similar in appearance to the first, but bear the words "Egypt 1884," or "Egypt 1884-6," with the corresponding Arabic inscriptions. Stars bearing no dates were issued subsequent to 1886. Most of the troops engaged in the operations at Suakin in 1888-9, and on the Nile in 1889, had already received the decoration for the earlier campaigns, and as a second star was not issued to any one man, very few of the undated ones were issued. They are, therefore, rather rare. The bronze star, undated, but bearing a bronze bar with the inscription "TOKAR 1890," in Arabic, was given in 1893 to the Egyptian troops who fought in the battle of that name. Their British officers also received it, as did the officers and men of H.M. ships *Dolphin* and *Sandfly*, who were on transport duty at the time. Queen Victoria's silver medal was not given in this case, and it is the only instance in which the star will be seen by itself.



108.

109. KHEDIVE'S SUDAN MEDAL. 1896-1905.—In 1897 the Khedive of Egypt granted a silver medal to all British and Egyptian troops, and to officers and men of the Royal Navy, who had taken part in the Dongola campaign of 1896. The medal bears on one side an oval shield charged with stars and crescents, behind which is a trophy of weapons. On the reverse there is a Turkish inscription. It hangs from its ribbon by a straight silver clasp, and the yellow ribbon, with the broad blue watered stripe down the centre, is said to typify the desert with the Blue Nile flowing through it. The medal was again given for various other expeditions between 1896 and 1905, and the following bars were awarded between those dates, though medals with no bars were also given: "FERKET." To those who took part in the operations south of Akasha on June 7th, 1896. "HAFIR." To those who took part in the operations south of Fareig on Sept. 19th, 1896. "The ATBARA." For the battle of April 8th, 1898. "KHARTOUM." For the battle of Sept. 2nd, 1898. "GEDAREF." For the capture



109.

of Gedaref and the subsequent engagements in the neighbourhood. "ABU-HAMED." For the battle of Aug. 7th, 1897. "SUDAN 1897." To those already in possession of the medal who were at, or south of, Kerma and No. 6 station between July 15th and Nov. 6th, 1897. "SUDAN 1899." For services in connection with the reconquest of the Dongola province. "GEDID." To all who took part in the actions there on Nov. 22nd and 24th, 1899. "BAHR-EL-GHAZEL 1900-2." For the operations resulting in the re-occupation of the province of that name. "JEROK." For the operations of 1904 in the Blue Nile Province. "NYAM-NYAM." For the expedition against the tribes of this name in the Bahr-el-Ghazal Province, 1905.

110. SUDAN MEDAL. 1910.—This medal was awarded by the Khedive in 1911, was sanctioned by the British Government, and was presented to those troops who had taken part in the operations against the rebellious native tribes in the Atwot district of the Bahr-el-Ghazal province in February, March, and April, 1910. It was also given to those who took part in the operations against Jebel Tajoi in South Kordofan, November and December, 1910, and to officers and men who took part in various punitive expeditions in the Sudan in 1911 and 1912. The medal bears on one side the cypher of the Khedive, and the date; and on the reverse is a lion standing in an attitude of attention, with his fore paws resting upon a panel bearing the word "Sudan." Below is an oval native shield and spears. In the background is a representation of the River Nile, with the further bank and palm trees behind. Behind this again is the rising sun, spreading its rays across the sky. The medal hangs from a straight clasp, and bars inscribed "ATWOT," "S. KORDOFAN 1910," and "SUDAN 1912," in English and Arabic, were awarded with it to those who took part in the various expeditions.

111. MESSINA MEDAL.—This medal was awarded by the King of Italy to the officers and men of the British men-of-war, and to others, who assisted in succouring the injured after the terrible earthquake at Messina and Reggio in December, 1908. The medal, which is rather smaller than the majority of British specimens, bears on one side the effigy of the King of Italy, and on the other an inscription in Italian. A ring is provided for suspension. Officers and men of H.M. Navy and Army are permitted to wear this medal in uniform.

112. THE LEGION OF HONOUR.—The "Légion d'Honneur," was instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte, on May 19th, 1802, for rewarding distinguished military and civil services. Before this date there was no special reward which could be bestowed upon civilians, but swords of honour, muskets of honour, and other weapons could be

granted to soldiers and sailors for gallantry in war. The original cross of the Legion of Honour was a white enamel gold badge, with five rays with double points, each point being tipped with a silver ball. Between the arms of the cross appeared a green enamel wreath of oak and laurel, while in the centre of the obverse, on a silver gilt ground, was the effigy of Napoleon, surrounded by a riband of blue enamel, with the inscription, "Napoleon. Empereur des Français," in gold lettering. The reverse was similar, but bore the Imperial eagle in the centre, with the words, "Honneur et Patrie," on the blue riband. The badge itself was surmounted by an Imperial crown for suspension. The present badge is much the same, but has on the obverse the female head symbolic of the Republic, surrounded by the blue riband bearing the words, "Republique Française. 1870." The reverse has two crossed tricoloured flags, with the wording "Honneur et Patrie." A green enamelled wreath is also provided for suspension in place of the crown. The Order is divided into five grades: "Grands Croix," "Grands Officiers," "Commandeurs," "Officiers," and "Chevaliers." A recipient must start in the lowest grade, *i.e.* as a "Chevalier," or Knight. Further, except in war, every grade must be passed through, and a "Chevalier" cannot become an "Officier" until he has done four years in the former grade; an Officer must wait for two years before he can be promoted to "Commandeur"; a "Commandeur" has to spend three years as such before he can be made a "Grand Officier"; and a "Grand Officier" must wait for five years before he is eligible for a "Grand Croix." War service counts as double for these periods of qualification.



112.

"GRAND CROIX" wear a gold badge suspended on the left hip by a broad scarlet watered ribbon passing over the right shoulder, and on the left breast a silver star.

"GRANDS OFFICIERS" wear the badge in gold hung round the neck, and on the right breast a silver star similar to that of the "Grand Croix."

"COMMANDEURS" wear the badge hung round the neck on a crimson ribbon.

"OFFICIERS" wear the badge on the left breast suspended from a crimson ribbon with a rosette in the centre.

"CHEVALIERS" wear a similar badge in the same place, but without the rosette on the ribbon.

The badge for "Chevaliers" is white enamel on silver, but all superior grades have it in white enamel on gold.

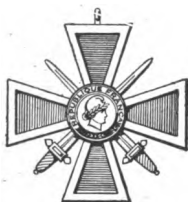
The Legion of Honour is the premier Order of the French Republic, and is only conferred for gallantry in action, or for twenty years' distinguished military or civil service in peace. The Order can be bestowed upon foreigners, notable cases of this having occurred during the present war when a Grand Croix was bestowed upon Field Marshal Sir John French, and the cross of a Chevalier upon the late Flight Sub-Lieut. Warneford, R.N.A.S., for destroying a German Zeppelin.

113. MEDAILLE MILITAIRE.—This medal is the French counterpart of our Distinguished Conduct Medal, and was established in 1852.



113.

It is only awarded to General Officers in command of armies—a recent case being its bestowal upon Field Marshal Sir John French, for services during the present war—and to non-commissioned officers and men of the Navy and Army who specially distinguish themselves in action. The decoration itself has a silver rim formed of a wreath of laurel leaves tied at top and bottom with narrow silver-gilt ribbons. In the centre of the obverse is a gilt female head symbolical of the Republic on a roughened gilt ground, the whole being surrounded by a narrow riband of blue enamel bearing the words "Republique Française. 1870" in gilt letters. The centre of the reverse is inscribed with the words "Valeur et Discipline." Above the medal is a trophy of arms consisting of crossed cannons, a cuirass, anchor, swords, and muskets, and above this is the ring through which the orange, green-edged ribbon passes. The Medaille Militaire has been bestowed upon various British N.C.Os. and men during the present war.



114.

114. CROIX DE GUERRE.—The design of this decoration, instituted by the French Government during the present war, is shown in the illustration. It is awarded in very similar conditions to our "Military Cross."

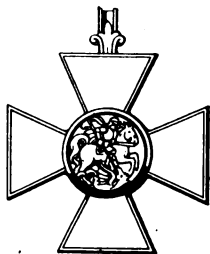


115.

115. ORDER OF ST. STANISLAS. (Russia.)—This order was founded in 1765, and consists of three classes: Knights Grand Cross, Commanders, and Companions. The badge is a gold, crimson enamelled Maltese cross, with double points, each point being tipped with a small gold ball. Between each arm of the cross is the white eagle of Poland in gold. In the centre, on a circular white enamel ground, are two branches of laurel, enamelled green, encircling two intertwined S's in gold. The Order of St. Stanislas was recently bestowed by the Czar upon certain officers of British regiments for their services during the present war.

116. ORDER OF ST. GEORGE. (Russia.)—This Order was founded in 1769 by the Empress Catherine II., for rewarding military services exclusively, and it is now bestowed for bravery in action in much the same way as our Victoria Cross and D.S.O. The badge consists of a gold, white enamelled, Maltese cross, with, in the centre, a representation of St. George fighting the dragon. There are four grades of the Order: Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders,

Commanders, and Companions, while a similar silver cross, amounting to what is really the 5th class of the Order, and medals of the Order, are given to N.C.Os. and men of the Army and Navy for gallantry in action. The Order of St. George is occasionally bestowed upon foreigners, and it or the medals, were awarded by the Czar to Commander Max Horton, D.S.O., R.N., and to the crew of the British submarine, who torpedoed the German battleship *Pommern* in the Baltic, as well as to various officers and men of the British Expeditionary Force now serving in France.



116.

117. ORDER OF LEOPOLD. (Belgium.)—This Order was instituted in 1832 by King Leopold I., and is sometimes conferred upon officers for gallantry in the field. The badge consists of a gold, white enamelled, Maltese cross with V-shaped extremities to its arms, resting upon a wreath of oak and laurel enamelled green. In the centre, on a circular black ground, is the rampant lion of Belgium in gold, surrounded by a circular crimson riband bearing the words "L'Union fait la force." The badge is surmounted by a gold crown, at the top of which is a ring through which the ribbon passes. The decorations awarded to military officers for services in the field have crossed swords between the cross and the crown, while those bestowed upon civilians in time of peace are without the swords. There are five classes of the Order.



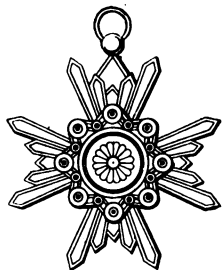
117.

118. ORDER OF THE RISING SUN. (Japan.)—This Order was founded in 1875, and comprises eight different classes, various of which are conferred upon officers, non-commissioned officers, or men of the Army or Navy for gallant service in war or for distinguished services in peace.

119. ORDER OF THE SACRED TREASURE. (Japan.)—This Order was instituted in 1888, and is frequently bestowed upon naval and military officers for long and meritorious service. It comprises five different classes, while a 6th class can be bestowed upon non-commissioned officers and men.



118.



119.

120. ORDER OF THE GOLDEN KITE. (Japan.)—The Order of the Golden Kite is the equivalent of our Victoria Cross, and as such is given for gallantry in action. There are various different classes, the higher grades being bestowed upon officers, and the lower upon non-commissioned officers and men.

121, 122. THE IRON CROSS. (Prussia.)—The Order of the Iron Cross was founded in 1813 to reward those who distinguished themselves in the war then in progress. It could be awarded either to the military or to civilians, irrespective of class. The only difference between the two decorations (*i.e.* Military and Civil) was in the colouring of the ribbon. After the close of the campaign mentioned above the award of the cross lapsed until 1870, when it was revived for the Franco-German War. The badge consists of a cast-iron Maltese cross, with a milled silver edge. That awarded in 1813 had a crown on the upper limb, three oak leaves and the date "1813" on the lower arm. That given for the 1870-71 war had the crown on the upper limb,



121.

the letter "W" in the centre, and the date "1870" on the lower limb. The Iron Crosses bestowed for the war now in progress are similar to those for the Franco-German campaign, but bear the dates "1914" or "1915." There are three classes of the Order:—

THE GRAND CROSS, double the size of the ordinary cross, is worn round the neck, and is awarded solely for the winning of an important battle, the conquest of an important place, or the brave defence of a fortress.

THE FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES OF THE IRON CROSS are given for bravery in action, irrespective of rank. Knights of the 1st Class wear the cross suspended from the button-hole, and, in addition, a similar cross on the left breast. Knights of the 2nd Class of the Order wear the cross suspended from the button-hole.

Large numbers of Iron Crosses have been bestowed during the present war. The decoration is suspended from its ribbon by a silver ring, and the ribbon in black with white stripes towards either edge for military or naval recipients, and white with black stripes towards either edge for civilians.

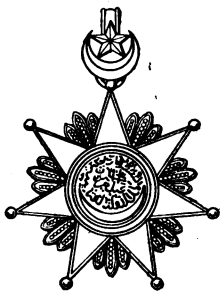
ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT. (Prussia.) Ribbon similar to No. 121.—This Order was founded in 1665. The badge consists of a gold, eight-pointed cross, enamelled sky-blue, with a gold eagle between each of the arms. On the top arm of the cross is the letter "F" surmounted by a crown, and on the three other arms the words "Pour le Me-—" "rite." This Order is bestowed upon naval or military officers who render especially conspicuous service in war, and is worn round the neck from a broad black ribbon edged with white, similar to No. 121. A civil class of the Order was instituted in 1842, but the badge consists of a circular medallion worked in gold and sky-blue enamel instead of the cross. It is rather strange to think that the inscription "Pour le Merite" is in French.

123. THE ORDER OF THE MEDJIDIE. (Turkey.)—This Order was established in 1852, and has been bestowed upon British subjects in much the same way as the Osmanieh, though more frequently. Over a thousand British officers received the Order after the Crimean War. The badge is a cut-silver star of seven points, between the arms of which are seven small crescents and stars. In the centre is the Sultan's cypher on a gold or silver ground, and this is surrounded by a crimson riband with a Turkish inscription. A star and a crescent, enamelled crimson, are provided for suspension. There are five classes of the Order; the same as in the case of the Osmanieh.



123.

124. THE ORDER OF THE OSMANIEH. (Turkey.)—The Order of the Osmanieh was founded in 1861 by the Sultan Abdul Aziz. It has been conferred upon many officers of the British Army for services in the various Sudan campaigns, and for their work in Egypt in times of peace, and upon several naval officers, notably certain of those who were lent to the Turkish Government some years ago for the reorganisation and training of the Turkish Fleet. The badge consists of a gold seven-pointed star enamelled green, with a gold ball on each point. Between each of the arms are three silver radiations. In the centre, on a ground of crimson enamel, is a Turkish inscription and a gold crescent, and this device is surrounded by a green enamel riband bearing another inscription in gold lettering. The reverse bears a trophy of Turkish flags and drums, and the date. The star hangs from its ribbon by means of a star and crescent and a ring. There are five classes of the Order, corresponding to Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, Commanders, Officers and Companions.



124.

125. MEDAILLE DE SAUVETAGE. (France.)—This medal which has been awarded to certain British officers and men for gallantry in saving the lives of French subjects, corresponds to our Albert Medals, Royal Humane Society's Medals, and Board of Trade Medal for saving life at sea. There are four classes:

Gold Medal, 1st Class, with gold palm and button on the ribbon.

Gold Medal, 2nd Class, with silver palm and button on the ribbon.

Silver Medal, 1st Class, with gold palm on the ribbon.

Silver Medal, 2nd Class, with silver palm on the ribbon.

This medal is worn on the right breast by British subjects.



125.

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The figure in black type gives the reference to the coloured representation of the Ribbon, pp. 1-12: other references are to the letterpress, pp. 13-75.

The spelling of names in all instances is that assigned to the respective Medals or Bars as officially issued.

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